PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

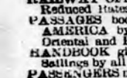
No. 53,441—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1905. Saturday.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
2 P.M.				
25th Mar.	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951		
8th "	ARCADIA	6803	MARMORA	10509
15th "	EGYPT	7911		
22nd "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th May	ARCADIA	6803	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
27th "	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	23rd March 1905.
NIKKA	5,807	Chevalier	20th April 1905.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	11th May 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	31st March 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	28th April "

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	19th Apr. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† PERSIA	P. Cregletto	5,895	5th Apr. 1905.
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,136	9th " "
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	25th " "
*‡ TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	9th June 1905.
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	8th July 1905.

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 800, 2nd Class Rs. 480, Saloon Rs. 240

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	31st March.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 56, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 2,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 24th March, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, or later on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 24th March, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st March at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Veraval, Mangr 1, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on MONDAY, the 20th March, at 6 p. m., from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR POREBUNDER, MOZAMBIQUE, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,000 tons, on or about 21st March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 2,800 tons, on or about 31st March.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents
Bombay 20th March, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Apr. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th June 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,008	Cogliolo	17th Apr. 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1905.
ISCHIA	6,008	Cogliolo	17th June 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract, Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY,

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.
A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BED-ROOM has a BATH-ROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.
RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINNING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.
SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.
F. A. BOSCOLO, Proprietor.

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.
105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose.
PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.
Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES Assorted. CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.
MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), LIQUEURS Assorted. ABSINTHE and Italian CHAMPAGNES, CHIANTI BARBERA, MARSALA and CAPRI WINES.
WALNUTS ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LENTILLES, BEANS, and DRY PEAS, all of Italian produce.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
ICE PUDDINGS
SERVED DAILY
FROM 5 P. M.
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO 325.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!
DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

"MINIMAX"
HAND
FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
FOR PRIVATE HOUSES, SHOPS, MILLS, FACTORIES.

TESTIMONIALS.

BROAD STREET, READING, July 9th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in stating that the MINIMAX acted with the greatest efficiency in the small fire we had this week, and undoubtedly saved what might have proved a serious fire,
(Sd.) E. BODGCOCK.

WELLHALL ROAD, HAMILTON, 27th October, 1904.

HAY STACK FIRE,

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you of the very great service the MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHERS were to me last month as without them the whole of my Hay Stacks would have been burned down. Immediately the fire took place, one of the stacks was a mass of flames, and whenever the Extinguisher was applied the flames disappeared, but as the fire had been going on for some time before the Extinguisher was applied, and as there was a good wind, it had taken good hold inside the stack. In a short time the flames appeared, and the MINIMAX was again applied when the flames disappeared. To make sure that no fire was in the centre of the stacks, willing hands commenced to turn over the hay that was smouldering, and in a very short time the fire had been completely put out. The Fire Brigade arrived on the scene, but their services were not required.
(Sd.) J. HAMILTON.

From Messrs. LANE BROS.,

MARLBOROUGH STREET, FARINGDON, December, 17th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—A customer of ours has just had occasion to use his MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER. We used it on a neighbours Motor Car which was all in flames. We are pleased to say the result was most satisfactory. A valuable Car would quickly had been rendered worthless at the rate it was burning. The Extinguisher, however, acted like magic and the car was only slightly damaged. We have refilled our Customers Apparatus and shall be glad of replacement at your earliest.
(Sd.) LANE BROS.

HALLS OXFORD BREWERY, LTD. OXFORD, November, 14th, 1904.

DEAR SIR,—Please supply refill for MINIMAX FIRE Appliance to replace one used with excellent effect to Extinguish a slight fire we had in our Brewery a few days ago.
(Sd.) HALL OXFORD BREWERY LTD., C. ROBINSON. Secretary.

From HANLEY, STOKE and FENTON JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD,
Beech Hurst Hanley, August 29th, 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—The MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER Apparatus supplied to the above Board has proved very efficient. Through the carelessness of a maid allowing a pan of wax to boil over in one of the wards, a fire occurred, but thanks to the efficiency of your Apparatus, it was at once put out before any serious damage occurred. A test fire was also made, composed of six large boxes tarred both inside and outside, filled with shavings and chips and turpentine poured over the lot to secure a good test; one of your Extinguishers sufficed to put this test fire out three times. I have every confidence in recommending your apparatus to any public institution or works where there is a risk of fire.
(Sd.) MEDICAL OFFICER.

MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHER	Rs.	37 8
REFILLS for above	"	5 0

SOLE AGENTS
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Sub-Agents.—D. W. HOUGHTON, 37, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CIGARS.

MORE THAN
70
BRANDS
TO SELECT FROM

BAHADURS.

WRITE TO
MESSRS. McDOWELL & CO., LD.
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.
MADRAS
AND
LONDON.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM. The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. As. 12 & Re. 1-4.
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

PROFESSOR W. H. SHARP, M. A., will DELIVER a LECTURE at the Institute on WEDNESDAY, the 29th March 1905, at 6-15 P. M. Subject:—"More Things Japanese," illustrated by Magic Lantern slides.

Members, their families and friends are cordially invited to be present.

W. WILKIE DEANS,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

AT a MEETING of the TRUSTEES of the Port of Karachi held on FRIDAY, the 17th March, 1905, the undermentioned Debentures were drawn:—

Nos. 37, 327, 354, 377, 398, 412 and 417. The Secretary, Standard Life Assurance Co.
No. 11 Mr. Eduljee Dorabjee Mistry.
No. 487 Mr Bulchand Dayaram.
No. 525 Mr. Ali Ahmed Hussonally.

and it is hereby notified that the abovenamed holders of the said Bonds will receive payment in full, together with interest, on or after the 1st April 1905.

By order,
RAYMOND W. COOPER,
Manager and Secretary,
Karachi Port Trust.

Port Trust Office, Karachi, 18th March 1905.

THE LAKSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPAY, LIMITED.

(SHOLAPUR.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th March, 1905 at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet, and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1904.

II—To declare a dividend.

III—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

IV—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23th March to the 11th April, 1905, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
FOR THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED,
M. REID,
Managing Director.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 22nd March 1905.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society, will be held in the Library of the Home, on THURSDAY, the 23rd March, 1905, at 5-30 P. M.

Subscribers and all interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited.

F. E. HARDCASTLE,
Honorary Secretary.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

MESSRS. TOWNER and Co., Passenger and Shipping Agents, of 6, Bank Street Bombay, beg to notify having MOVED their office to

37, APOLLO STREET.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

EUROPEAN and EURASIAN CANDIDATES for appointments in the General Service Signalling Establishment of the Government Telegraph Department are required. They should be over 16 and under 20 years of age and be able to produce certificates of age and character. Whilst under training, they will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem as probationers. Pay—Initial Rs. 40 per mensem—Rising to Rs. 195 per mensem by Grade and annual increment. For further particulars apply to CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, TRAFFIC BRANCH, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta,

also

Qualified Non-Departmental Signallers are required for temporary service in the Telegraph Department. Pay will be the rate of from one to two rupees per diem according to proficiency in Signalling. For further particulars apply to CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, Traffic Branch, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,

MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"

NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

RECEIVED ONLY LAST WEEK

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF
English-made Woollen and Linen
HORSE CLOTHINGS,
Complete with Cap and Strap, to be sold away at Manufacturers' Prices.

Apply to
GOVINDJI MADHOWJI & Co.,
67, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT POONA;—
FRENCHMAN & Co.,
Civil Lines, POONA.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR: J. CONNELL

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

The SODA WATER is made by the original method which is still in vogue. With the large GENERAL WATER Manufacturers in England, you cannot get as Pure and Exhilarating a Gas by the new methods.

H. M. S "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY, 30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H M. Ships to deal with Him.

CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„ 9 630,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	„ 500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Dalney, Hawai, Hong-Kong, Kobe, Liao-Yang, London, Lyons, Nagasaki, New York, Newchang, Peking, Port Arthur, Shanghai, San Francisco, Tokio and Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, fitted with globes and chimneys or lace shades, holders and [illegible] From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., &c., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks reside between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very mode[illegible] Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomatic Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 158, Street, Poona.

TONGAS AND PHAETONS FOR WATHAR, PACHGANI and MAHABLESHWAR. Apply for particulars to BAPOO SHEKHAR at Hotel WAI, Branch Offices, Panchgani Bazar and Mahableshwar Bazar.

AN Officer's Wife in British Regiment wishes to recommend a Young Lady as Companion to Lady or Governess to a Child. Box 3990M, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE in AGRICULTURE for the post of Baroda Farm Superintendent. Apply with testimonials and terms before 10th April to the DIRECTOR of Agriculture, Baroda State.

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No 1234. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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TO MERCANTILE GENTLEMEN—Desiring to reside as "PAYING GUESTS" with an "English Couple" in a large, comfortable, highly respectable residence, in the "Fort," overlooking gardens, verandahs both sides. Box No. 3039 M., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

MATRIMONIAL—A YOUNG LADY, of respectable European Parentage, residing in the East, age 19, medium stature, fresh complexion, auburn hair, dark eyes, good looking, strong and healthy, acquainted with all household duties, desires to exchange attested Photograph with a Gentleman, any age, of respectable position and income with a view to marriage. Satisfactory references given and required. Address, with full particulars E. R. M. D." care of "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY MUIR & Co, Bombay.

TO BE LET well-furnished BUNGALOW off Mountpleasant Road, Malabar Hill, from 1st April to end of October. Apply to E. SCARPA, Austrian Lloyd's.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 24 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

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MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

SATURDAY SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on FRIDAY, the 24th inst, at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of House No. 43, Khetwady 3rd Lane only front portion and No. 45-49 Khetwady 3rd Lane.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their [illegible] a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

[illegible] a.s.

[illegible] in very good order.

[illegible] miniature brougham in [illegible]

[illegible] office, chigrath in very good [illegible] ness.

[illegible] ness, and saddle.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at The Ridge, Malabar Hill, near the Post Office, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved, dining, drawing and bed room furniture of the late [illegible] by Roberts and others, drawing room suite of [illegible] with silk tapestry, large dining table [illegible] English Oakwood combination travelling [illegible] chest consisting of spoons, forks, mother-of-pearl knives, toast rack, etc., good for a club, mess, or a large family, rich Treacher's glass and crockery ware, Reed and Barton, and Treacher's best plate, wardrobes, sideboards, chiffoniers, American Oakwood, large mirror wardrobe converted into double and with horse hair mattresses and pillows, jardiniers, large Elkington silver plate centre piece, Venetian wall mirrors, very elegant real cut glass and plated pedestal telescopic hall lamp with silk shade, fancy glass mysterious clock in glass dome, Gladstone bags, Dresden and Bronze figures, very oldtime China Jars, chival glasses, cabinets, handsome sweet-toned ebonized cottage and square pianos, handsome sweet-toned Church organ, almyrahs, cloth presses, marble top dressing and washhand tables-teapoys and side tables, very comfortable blackwood folding arm Curzon chair, Chubb's deed box, lady's Davenport Singapore cane, sofas and chair table and hanging lamps, fancy pictures, large ice box, pasture water filters, baby gary and go-cart, jail made carpet and durries, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, garden pumps, etc., etc., the property of E. Gray, Esqr. I. C. S.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Napean Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture made to order by "Benjamin" and "Mackenzie," best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome carved side board and dumb waiter, a sweet-toned mahogany grand square piano by "Brinsmead" in very good order, first rate pictures and oleographs rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, one large size English cooking stove with copper boiler for hot water, one handsome strong French-built victoria in very good order, one Madras-built strong victoria made to order by Simpson and Co., "nearly new, one very handsome strong bay waler gelding 8 years 15-1 high, one strong bay waler mare 15 hands 3 years, both go in saddle and harness, one Curzon cart with Dun Waler mare regularly ridden and driven by a child, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots &c., &c., the property of H. R. Buck, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1905.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned, French-polished, teakwood, and blackwood, household furniture, such as marble top tables and teapoys, easy and light chairs, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, chest of drawers, cupboards, iron bedsteads, square pianos clothes presses, meatsafe etc.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT JACOB CIRCLE.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Lalji Dewsi and Govindji Lalji, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. Auctioneers will pursuant to the power of sale reserved under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 1st day of December, 1903, and made between the said Lalji Dewsi and Govindji Lalji of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part sell by Public Auction on the premises,

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant at 4 p. m., the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at or near the Mahalmi nee Station on the Hills Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Town and Island of Bombay registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 113, new No. 13,617, old survey No. 374 and new survey No. C-3570 and in the books of the Bombay Municipality under Ward E, Nos. 4136 and 4140 and Street Nos. 302A, 310 respectively containing by admeasurement 918 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the foot-path and beyond that by the Haines Road on or towards the West by the foot-path and beyond that by the New Ripon Road, on or towards the North by the foot-path and beyond that by the Jacob Circle Road and on or towards the South formerly partly by the property of Hormaz Shariar and partly by the property of Haji Dawood Ismail and now by the property of Dr. Charles Esdan and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Dinshi, Dhanjisha and Soonderdas, Attorneys for the said Mortgagee, at their office No. 1, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Jamsetjee & Co., the stock-in-trade of the late Mahomed Baloo, furniture Merchant, consisting of valuable black wood and teakwood household furniture, drawing room suits of sofas and chairs, lined velvet and tapestry, sideboard, marble top tables, cabinet, almirahs, clothes, presses, wardrobes, marble top dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers writing and office tables, Swift's lady's bicycle, etc.

The above is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., the property of the late HUGH MONIE, Esq.,

1 rubber tyre 4 seat wheel Victoria with lamps and a bay Arab Horse and harness.

2 bull dogs, 2 foxterrier bitches, 1 Surat she-goat and 3 fowls.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Messrs. Treacher & Co., the surplus teakwood and blackwood furniture of the Bombay Club consisting of easy and light and canvas chairs, cushioned sofas, arm and without arm chairs, single and double iron bedsteads, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, round and writing tables, teapoys, screens clothes and hanging presses glass door, cupboards, towel racks, China matting, etc.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Towers" Middle Colaba opposite the Post Office, the valuable household furniture by Roberts and others also furniture of English and American make Singapore cane furniture, solid silver ware, Dresden China ware, set of Bohemian glassware, valuable library, garden plants, etc., the property of MARTIN COHEN, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and Catalogues will be published.

CRAWFORD & CO

Bombay, 22nd March 1905.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF (2) DAPPLED GREY ARAB HORSES.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee H. C. and in re Ardeshir Furdoonji Dovitcee, an Insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 23rd March, 1905, at 3 p.m., at the stable of Dr. J. F. Lalee, Veterinary Surgeon, Girgaum—2 dappled grey Arab horses.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES 2 SAFES, &C.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 734, of 1904, Gangabai vs. Shivjee Lalbhai, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 24th March, 1905, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of one gold bangle, 1 ring set with 7 rose diamonds, 3 silver kardies, 1 silver thali (tray), 1 lota, 3 silver kandoras, German silver thali, 1 dubbi, 4 silk bordered dhoties, 1 shella, 1 safe, copper dubbs, &c.

Also:—In suit No. 256 of 1902 Fatmabai vs. Abdool Sakoor, consisting of 2 gold chudies, 1 sleeve link, 1 cap, 1 silver handloo fan and 1 safe.

Also:—In re Karim Kassum Nanji, an Insolvent, consisting of 2 small silver chains.

Also:—In re Haji Osman Jan Mohamed, an Insolvent, consisting of 2 earrings, 1 nose ring, and 3 gold buttons.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 22nd March 1905.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS
FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Sallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
10, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager

Esplanade, Road Bombay

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper). Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Almora, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£5,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Paris, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, whereby travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, Merchandise, etc.

WM. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay	Mombassa.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya.	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden.	Kandy,	

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
JARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. CLAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS GRAM, Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....	£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Ipoh (Perak	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thalping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Rs. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week: First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch. Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch) Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

WANTED.

A GOOD MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN with experience of constructional Iron work and General Engineering. Apply in first instance by letter to

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & Co., Ltd.,
Mazagon, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

NEW English Square LANDAUS, with steel and wooden rubber-tyred wheels; Ralli CARS, with wooden Rubber-tyred Wheels; second-hand English CANOE LANDAU, with wooden Rubber-tyred Wheels, and other Carriages.

DADABHOY BOMANJER,
Carriage Builder,
Girgaum.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENT

HARVEY'S

REMEDIES FOR THE HORSE.

HARVEY'S EMBROCATION, or Curb Bottle. Rs. a.
The Remedy for Bony Enlargements and Depressed Ligaments .....Per bottle Rs. 2-12 and 5 0

HARVEY'S RED LOTION.
The Remedy for Wounds and Sores, ... Per bottle 1 14

HARVEY'S ACONITE POWDERS.
The Remedy for Chronic Cough, Broken Wind-Roaring &c., ... Per packet 1 14

HARVEY'S WORM AND CONDITION POWDERS.
The Remedy for Worms and Ill-Condition ..... With Ball 2 12
" " " " ..... Without Ball 2 4

HARVEY'S EDOS or Tasteless Purging Powder
An Invaluable substitute for the Physic Ball, ... Packet 0 9

HARVEY'S HAIR RESTORING OINTMENT.
For renewing the Hair on injured surfaces, ... Packet 1 2

SOLE AGENTS:—THOMSON & TAYLOR.
BOMBAY, POONA, AND KIRKEE.

ASTHMADYNE,

A thoroughly reliable and effective specific for Asthma and shortness of breath. Its effects are wonderful.

DOSE :—One tablespoonful with an equal quantity of water when Asthma begins, to be repeated in an hour if not relieved, and then every three hours if required.—

Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
55 ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE.

BALANCE OF CONSIGNMENT.

WHITE'S SEWING MACHINES.

SELLING FOR CASH.

BARGAIN PRICES.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co.

60 TAMARIND LANE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Florian, 2331 tons, Captain A Work, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta 10th March, with a cargo of coal,

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Naseri 912 tons, Captain H Kemp, arrived in harbour on Monday from Jeddah 6th March with 405 pilgrims,

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Monsoori, 1,735 tons, Captain J Hannah, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah 9th March with 779 Pilgrims,

THE P and O Co's steamer Banca, 3,793 tons, Captain J B Fergusson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe 9th February, with a general cargo and coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 943 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday for Karachi v fa Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers,

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	R I M S Canning	Huddleston	Calcutta, Mar 11
	Naseri s	Kemp	Jeddah, Mar 6
	Florian s	Work	Calcutta, Mar 10
21	Banca s	Fergusson	Kobe, Feb 9
	Monsoori s	Hannah	Jeddah, Mar 9

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Loodiana s	Sharp	Zanzibar, &c
	Coromancel s	Montford	Shanghai
	Circassia s	Haig	Liverpool
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Imperator, for Trieste, &c
" Alavia, for Jeddah, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Names.	Tons.	From
18	City of Athens	3273	Liverpool
18	Dalmatia	2169	Liverpool
18	Shahzada	1404	Rangoon
18	Dundas	1954	Shanghai
18	Winchester	2087	Aden

DEPARTURES.

18	Brenila	1695	Rangoon
18	Dunrobin	2319	Bombay
19	Commilla	550	Chittagong
19	Bihara	1932	Rangoon
19	Ghazipur	1862	Natal
19	Bohemia	2661	London
19	Umkuri	1596	Cape Ports
19	Syram	891	Rangoon
19	Onpenta	3450	Bombay
19	Argyll	1282	Bombay
19	Eskdale	1976	Cuddalore
19	Laisang	2215	Hongkong
20	Okhla	3433	Bombay
20	Megna	772	Rangoon
20	Arethusa (ship)	1073	America
20	Dunblane	2402	Kurrachee

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Mongolia, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the afternoon of the 19th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vindobona, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay via Karachi on the 20th instant and may be expected to arrive here on or about 30th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag, left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 21st instant, via Mombassa and Goa,

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 21.

FOR BARCELONA.

Karra s—100 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 150 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR KOBE,

Ujina s—5100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ujina s—400 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. F. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, March 22, 1905.

1 The Range at Ghat Cooper will be available for Class Firing daily until further orders. Members are earnestly requested to complete their Class Firing as soon as possible.

2 Members who have completed their Class Firing are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to Head-Quarters at once.

3 "E" Company (Cyclists) will parade at Head-Quarters to-day Wednesday the 22nd instant at 8 p.m. for instruction in Semaphore signalling.

[By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MARCH 21.

Tuesday.—The barometer has risen over Assam, Central Burma and the extreme north-west of India and has continued to fall elsewhere. A shallow depression has been developed over West Bengal and the neighbouring regions while the barometer fall has been especially large over Kashmir. In consequence, unsettled weather with thunder-storm and norwesters has prevailed in the north-east including Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal and Orissa and showery weather with snow on the hills and rain on the plains in the north west. The Principal rainfall amounts are 5·25 inches at Chittagong, 3·95 inches at Burdwan, 1·47 inch at Akyab, 0·90 inch at Calcutta, 0·78 inch at Sonemarg and 0·08 inch at Cuttack. The mean temperature remains much lower than usual, all over northern India. The weather will probably now improve in the north west and be fine on the plains though showers may continue on the hills. In north east the presence of a depression over west Bengal precludes the possibility of much change and scattered thunder-storms and norwesters will continue over Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma. Over the peninsula, the weather will remain fine and hotter than usual.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 21ST MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—With the exception of a brisk fall at Poona, Mangalore, Bangalore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Madras, Masulipatam and Coimbatore, pressure changes have been small and irregular. The barometer is considerably below normal at most places.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Sirsa, Bhuj, Jamnagar, Dwarka, Veraval, Nagpur, Amraoti, Poona, Ratnagiri, Bijapur, Mormugao and Madras.

Temperature.—The maximum is 8° to 18° in defect of normal in the Punjab and at Jacobabad, Rajkot, Veraval, Indore, Surat, Malegaon and Poona, while the minimum is 5° to 8° in excess at Madras, Masulipatam and Trichinopoly. The highest temperatures in the shade was 103° at Cuddapah and the lowest 50° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in several places.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather is unsettled in Rajputana, United and Central Provinces, Central India and the Madras Presidency.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 20th March 1905.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at 32 deg. Fah.	inches 29·863
Temperature of the air	degrees 76·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·1
Dew Point	65·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·706
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 82·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	71·3
General Directions of Wind	NW. N, WNW. W, WNW,
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 276

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India," March 18.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Sec of State of India :—Lieut Percy Beattie Crozier, 2nd Battalion, South Staffordshire Regt, double Co Officer, 62nd Punjabis, dated 4th Feb,

The undermentioned officers, who were appointed Lieut on probation for the Indian Medical Service, having completed a course of instruction at the Medical Staff College, and being reported qualified have been finally admitted to the service. The Commands to which they have been posted, and the date of their commissions, are shown below :—

1st September 1904.—Horace Sidney Mateon (Eastern Command), Donald Steel (Eastern Command), Francis Hugh Stewart (Northern Command), Hampton Atkinson Dougan (Northern Command), Alexander Cameron (Northern Command), Alfred Henry Proctor (Northern Command) Robert Unit Wells (Northern Command) and Ian) Macpherson Macrae Secunderabad Division, Charles Cecil Connock Shaw Secunderabad Division Roderick Dair Mackenzie Secunderabad Division James Wilson Herbert Babington Secunderabad Division, Alexander Spaling Mackie Peebles Western Command and Francis Broughton Shettle Western Command.

The undermentioned Lieut of the Indian Medical Service, posted to the Command noted against his name, reported his arrival at Bombay on the date specified :—George Francis Innes Harkness Western Command.—16th April 1904.

The term of appointment of Captain J F Tyrrell, Royal Artillery, to the Ordnance Dept in India is, extended for five years with effect from the 2nd Aug,

Lieut W G Ruthol, 88th Carnatic Infantry, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 6th class, with effect from the 20th Dec 1904 Joined his appointment on the 23rd Feb,

Lieut J T Kirby 109 h Infantry to be Supply and Transport Officer, 5th class, with effect from the 20th Dec 1904 Joined his appointment on the 25th Feb.

Lieut F A Don, 77th Moplah Rifles, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 6th class, with effect from the 18th Jan Joined his appointment on the 18th Feb.

Conductor C Elliott, Ordnance Dept, has been transferred to the gensicn establishment.

Conductor W Doolan, Supply and Transport Corp, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—Second Lieuts to be Lieut's, 3rd Jan, Cecil Godfrey Bell, 5th Sikhs Frontier Force, 9th Jan Hugh Glennie Bignell, 36th Sikhs 22nd Jan The Honble Michael William Robert de Courcy 32nd Sikh Pioneers, George Dodd Martin 9th Bhopal Infantry, Richard Charles Clarke, 9th Russell's Infantry and John Charles Temple Gaskell 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry.

Conductor Frederick Whittington, Barrack Sergeant 1st class, Public Works Dept to be Assist Commissary, and to have honorary rank of Lieut subject to H M's approval with effect from the 5th Sept 1903.

Assist Commissary and Honorary Lieut Edwin Winkworth Barrack Master, 1st class, Military Works Services to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to H M's approval, with effect from the 13th Oct 1904.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Capt Charles Batterbury to be Commissary Assist Commissary and Honorary Lieut Martin Joseph Staunton to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Capt subject to H M approval, Conductor William Fredrick Driesen to be Assist Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieut subject to H M's approval Conductor Thomas Whittaker supernumerary to complement to be absorbed in the grade of Conductor.—Vice Commissary and Honorary Capt W Cullen, retired with effect from the 12th Feb.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Mhadie and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	11	8	29
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	29	24	37
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	9	8	15
E Maxagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st, Nagpada	21	14	45
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	11	11	33
G Mahim and Worli	10	6	18
Water Division	0	0	4
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	11	22
Total	93	84	197
Total plague deaths to date	234,278	237,096	
Same date last year	122	119	197*

* This includes 8 imported cases amongst pilgrims from Mecca.

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
38	20

MANY IN THIS TOWN HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT.

HAVE you suspected your kidneys as the cause of your trouble ?

Does the back, head, or limbs ache ? Is there rheumatism, weak heart, or dropsy ? Is there too great or too little flow of the urine, with gravel or sediment ? Do you feel always tired, done up, nervous ?

These symptoms, and many more, come from unfiltered blood—blood loaded with impurities that are poisoning every organ.

But it's the kidneys' fault—they should filter the blood—take out its impurities. All the blood goes through the kidneys once every three minutes, day and night, for this purpose.

If, then, you would "get well," you must make the kidneys well. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for the kidneys and bladder only. They are a special kidney help (no action on the bowels) They are nature's greatest healing medicine, because they heal the kidneys, the blood purifiers, and help them in their great work.

We will gladly send a free sample box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to any reader of this paper. Please address your letter to FOSTER-McCLELLAN Co., 8, Wells-street, Oxford-street, London, W., England, and say where you saw this offer. All chemists sell Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 20.

SECURITIES—
2½ per cent. Consols ..... £91 7-16 = + 1-16
3 do. Rentes ..... £89 3-4 = + 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £107 3-4 = unchanged
3 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £66 3-8 = — 1-8

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 26 3-4 = + 3-16
2 months hence ..... 26 1-2 = + 3-16
Spot in New York ..... 55 = + 3-8

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·19 1-2 = unchanged
Berlin ,, ... 20·40 1-2 = — 1-4
New York Demand ..... 4·26 = — 1-4

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 2 1-2 per cent = unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills ..... 2 1-4 per cent = do
,, ,, ,, ... 2 1-8 per cent = do
,, ,, Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 1-2 per cent = do
6 months, sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 3-4 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 1 3-4 per cent = do
7 day market loans ..... 2 1-8 per cent = do

METALS—
Copper Braziers £ 76 10 0
Yellow metal 6 3-4d

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5s 6 3-4d + 1-4d sellers

RAPESEED—
Brown 36 buyers tone firm.
Wheat Afloat for U K 4,140,000

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed very steady. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 10,000 bales. Spot 4·29 — 2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 15-16 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 9,000 bales. Futures closed very steady.

Mar.-April 4·17 +1		April-May 4·18 +1
May-June 4·21 +1	June-July 4·23 +1	July-Aug. 4·23 +1
Aug.-Sept. 4·21 +1	Sep.-Oct. 4·26 +1	Oct.-Nov. 4·26 +1
	Nov.-Dec 4·27 +1	

Receipts at U S Ports	42,000 bales
Do. last year	8,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	,,
Do. do Continent	20,000 ,,
IN NEW YORK—	
Spot	mutilated
Futures, month of March	7·78 + 12
Do. July	mutilated
IN NEW ORLEANS—	
Spot	7 11-16 unchanged
Futures, month of June	7·67 + 11
Do. do. Sept.	7·74 + 10
Town at close	steady

Markets closed for holidays.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed ..... very steady
Surats ..... quiet
Good Bhowniggur ..... firm.
The Manchester Market has been .....
3 1-2 per cent Consols 91 7-16
3 per cent Rentes 99 3/4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan 107 3/4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers 66 3/4
Bar Silver 26 3/4

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING IN INDIA.

THE following are the statistics of Cotton spinning and weaving in the Indian Mills in December 1904, compared with the corresponding period of 1902 and 1903 :—

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun.

	Month of December 1902	1903	1904
British India			
Bombay	31109209	34731570	37955123
Madras	2861219	2397734	2753291
Bengal	3969506	4154973	3948359
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)	1759316	2333767	2566700
Punjab	856915	1041673	1167329
Central Provinces and Berar(a)	2603390	1960968	2221773
Total	45370655	46580685	50613147
Foreign Territory.			
Berar (a) and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad (b), Wadhwan (c), Quilon (d), Kishengarh (e) & Ujjain (f)	1732871	1786749	1910426
Grand Total	47103526	48367434	52523573

(a) Berar ceased to be Foreign Territory from the 1st October 1902, when it was leased in perpetuity to British Government, but in this table the transfer has been made from the 1st October 1903, when the administration was transferred to the Central Provinces.
(b) From September 1902.
(c) From October 1902.
(d) From November 1902.
(e) From April 1903.
(f) From May 1903.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS produced.

(N.B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of grey goods).

		Month of December 1902	1903	1904
British India.				
Bombay	pds.	10537390	10504816	12584086
	yds.	34518188	35632175	43438331
	doz.	6870	2976	3947
Madras	pds.	495040	444410	649460
	yds.	557986	594289	1154593
	doz.	19797	6·067	58917
Bengal	pds.	47557	349477	209856
	yds.	283574	414747	495761
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara)	pds.	974048	1527876	1851759
	yds.	93·6	2498	20135
Punjab	pds.	27769	26908	58939
	yds.	547123	529654	771780
Central Provinces and Berar (a)	pds.	1468580	1980067	2126959
Total	pds.	11892250	12170120	14577139
	yds.	37893678	40210745	45997367
	doz.	6870	2976	3947
Foreign Territory.				
Berar (a) and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad (b), and Wadhwan (c)	pds.	623455	521140	663389
	yds.	2130060	1841740	2381909
Grand Total	pds.	12515705	12691260	15240528
	yds.	40023678	43052485	48379276
	doz.	6870	2976	3947

(a) Berar has been transferred from the Foreign Territory with effect from the 1st October 1903, see Note (a) to Abstract Statement No 1.
(b) From September 1902.
(c) From October 1902.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BATLIWALA—March 21, at the residence of Mr. Framji Jemsetji Batliboi, Forjett Street, Tardeo, the infant son of Hormusji Sorabji Hormusji Batliwala, aged one month. Funeral will take place this morning at 7 a. m.

FERRO-VINA.

A NUTRITIVE

IRON TONIC WINE

which vitalises and enriches the Red Corpuscles of the Blood.

Highly recommended for Languor, Mental Depression, Sallow Complexion, Loss of Appetite, General Weakness, &c.

Contains IRON in a natural form, free from Quinine or Bitters.

DOSE.—Half to one wineglassful should be taken three times a day after meals.

Re. 1-0 Per BOTTLE.

KEMP & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 3 m. Sun sets, 6h, 11m, High water, 0-21a. Low water, 5-55m, 6-10a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
Prize distribution, School of Art, the Hon. Mr. S. W. Edgerley presiding, 5 30 p. m.

SPECIAL PRIZE IN HYGIENE.—Dr. S. D. Kias, a nephew of Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, who, in his first attempt in the final examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery of the Bombay University, got through it and obtained the University Medical Degree at the Convocation last month, has also been successful in the competitive examination for a special prize in Hygiene and Sanitary Science, which was held at the Grant Medical College, the examiners being the Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of Bombay and the Professor in Hygiene at the Grant Medical College.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY'S ANNIVERSARY.—Yesterday was the last day of the ceremonials in connection with the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Bombay Branch of the Theosophical Society. In the morning, a group photo of the president-founder, with members of the Society, was taken by Mr. P. H. Printer, photographer, who had been specially engaged to take the photo and sell copies. In the afternoon, a meeting of the Blavatsky Lodge Building Committee was held at the Blavatsky Lodge, Hornby Road. Later on the same afternoon, Colonel Olcott presided at an initiation meeting, and afterwards gave a parting address to the members. At 9 o'clock in the evening, he left for Adyar, Madras, from the Victoria Terminus, where a large number of Theosophists were present to wish him a hearty good-by.

ABDUCTING A BOY.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector Salway charged Kanoo Govind, a Hindu, with abducting a Hindu lad, named Krishnaji Goonaji, aged six. The evidence showed that the boy was playing in front of his parents' house at Null Bazaar on Monday morning, when the accused went up to him and promising to treat him to toddy, induced him to go with him. After treating him to toddy, the accused told the boy to give him the silver ornaments, which he had been wearing. The boy declined to do so. The accused thereupon, with the view of taking the boy to a lonely place, was proceeding with him towards Chore Gully, when he was arrested by a policeman. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to ten months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

THE Central Committee of this Society met for the second time on Thursday, the 16th instant, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, The Bishop of Bombay presided, and there was a good attendance of representatives from the District Committees of Ahmedabad, Nasik, Belgaum, Poona and Bombay. The following grants have been made since the Society began its work :—Bishop's College. Rs. 15 a month for two years, for each of two Students ; Karegao District, Rs. 100 towards two Village Schools (Building) ; Konkan District. Rs. 400 for extension of work ; Hubli, Rs. 400 towards the Church Building Fund ; Nasik, Rs. 300 to extend the C. M. S. Printing Industry. The amount of money at the Committee's disposal at the time of the meeting was Rs. 5,325-11-10.

THE MAHARAJA OF BHOWNAGAR.

On the 18th instant, his Highness Sir Bhavsingji, K. C. S. I., Maharaja Saheb, Bhavnagar, with Kumarshri Mangalsingji, Dewan Saheb, and chief officials, received an influential deputation, headed by Shath Ratanji Virji, President of the Panjrapole Committee, who presented him with an address of congratulation on being raised to the most exalted Order of the Star of India. Amongst those present, writes a correspondent, were : Messrs. Dinshaji Bamanji, Prabhashankar V. Mehta and other leading merchants of Bhavnagar. Mr. Amarchand J. Vohra opened the proceedings by introducing the President and the Secretary.

Mr. Motichand J. Mehta, the Secretary of the Committee, read the address, which expressed sentiments of pleasure and loyalty. It then referred to various improvements and the success of the administration in maintaining the purity of justice, in the development of education, and other public resources. It pointed out several acts of charity, including, amongst others, specially the liberal assistance given by his Highness for the relief of the poor and the destitute, in the year 1950 of famine. It further drew the attention of his Highness, to the insufficiency of the Pinjrapole Fund with a request to enlist the sympathy of his subjects, for the proper maintenance of the Institution. The address referred to the loyalty of his Highness to the British Crown and to the popularity of his Highness with his subjects. Mr. Ratanji, the President of the Committee, then presented his Highness with the address enclosed in a silver casket, artistically chased. Mr. Bakordas K. Vakil, thanked his Highness for accepting the address, his Highness the Maharaja Saheb thanked the Committee for the expression of their sentiments of loyalty and joy, and with the usual distribution of garlands and bouquets the proceedings terminated.

I WAS told the other day that a young man's vocabulary now consists of about seventy words, of which three are rot, rotter, and rotting, leaving sixty-seven for ordinary use.—Woman correspondent in "The World."

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

TWELFTH MEETING.

TAKING advantage of the Bank holiday yesterday, the Turf Club organized an extra day's racing, which in every respect turned out to be even more enjoyable than the previous ones. Both the enclosures were well filled, the gathering including a good sprinkling of the fair sex. Seven events coloured on the official programme beginning with the Second Small Consolation Plate. Gold was dubbed the favourite, though some pounced on Malabar. Robinson on How's That, however, upset all calculations by racing home winner from Malabar by three-quarters of a length, Gold being nowhere: Nine horses stripped for the First Small Consolation Plate for which Bumplepuppy was considered a laurel. Though this Arab started fifth, it gradually gained ground and finished only second through Chiragh winning from him by two lengths. Jan Alum being third, and Shirazi fourth. For the Mahim Plate no less than a dozen started. The race was more or less an open affair, though many pounced on Settler and Achilles. Neither of these, however, showed their mettle and the victory went to Grey Fox, Nainawa being placed second, and Achilles only coming home third. The Consolation Plate, the fourth race on the card, attracted nine entrants. Apology was most in demand, but the result proved in favour of Harpist, on whom eights were freely offered, the favourite coming in second, with Firecracker a close third. A decade of horses faced the barrier for the Arab Consolation Plate, which fell to the favourite Arabistan on whom only even money could be obtained. A small field of six started for the Sandown Plate, a high weight handicap for horses. Admiral Crichton and Testwood were equally fancied, and Hoyt succeeded in steering the latter to victory. The afternoon's doings terminated with the Auction Plate—distance half a mile. No less than fourteen entered and "another open race" was the general opinion. Senior was most in demand, but the laurels fell to Coger. This terminated a fine afternoon's racing during which the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers was again in attendance. Details :—

The Second Small Consolation Plate.—Winner, Rs 200 ; second, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs 13-3 had under which have not won a race value Rs. 150 or over since 1st December, 1904. Distance —5 furlongs.

Mr M Hormusjee's g a h How's That late Bukhtawar 9st 10lbs..... Robinson 1
Mr Artin A Essayie's b a h Malabar 7st 1 lbs Heros 2
Mr A F Readymoney's b a h Magna Charta 7st 0lb..... Kamad 3

Also ran :—Mosumma, 9st 4lbs Kanai ; Roomy, 8-1, Native ; Superior, 7-0, Noormahomed ; Gold, 7 5, A Hoyt ; Gendarme, 6-12, Bennett.

The Race—Magna Charta was the first to show its heels with Malabar in close attendance and How's That third. Round the curve Malabar advanced and did the running till near home where How's That shot through and won from Malabar by three-quarters of a length, Magna Charta being third. Only a neck separated second and third. Time—1min 8 2-5 secs.

Betting—2 to 1 against Gold, 3 to 1 Malabar, 5 to 1 How's That and Magna Charta, 6 to 1 Mosumma, 7 to 1 Gendarme and 10 to 1 Roomy.

The First Small Consolation Plate.—Winner Rs. 200 ; second Rs. 100 ; third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs 12-2 and under which have not won a race value Rs. 150 or over since 1st December 1904.

Mr J Jaco's b a h Chiragh 6st 9lbs..... Dhondi 1
Mr H L S Maidwell's b a h Bumblepuppy 8st 8lbs..... A Hoyt 2
Mr Abdul Gany's b a h Jan Alum 6st 0lbs Comerkhan 3

Also ran :—Governor, 8st 12lbs, Robertson ; Winchester, 7-10, Heros ; Gulding Star 7-9, Bennett ; Calcutta, 7-7, Kamad ; Reflector, 7-6, Kanai ; Shirazi, 6-7, Etul.

The Race—Winchester was the first to leave the barrier, Governor following up and Chiragh lying third, Calcutta and Reflector being badly left. Down the home turn Chirag broke through from the inner rails and won from Bumblepuppy who jumped into second place by two lengths, with Jan Alum third. A length separated second and third Time—1 min 7 sec.

Betting—6 to 4 against Bumblepuppy, 3 to 1 against Winchester, 4 to 1 Reflector, 5 to 1 Calcutta and Guilding Star, 8 to 1 Chiragh, Shirazi, and Jan Alum, 8 to 1 Governor.

The Mahim Plate.—Winner, Rs 200 ; second, Rs, 100 ; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under. Distance—7 furlongs.

Messrs M Gooculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Grey Fox 7st 8lbs ..... Hero 1
Mr Ebrahim bin Talib's g a h Nainava 13st 7lbs C B Mahomed 2
Aga S Shah g a h Achilles 9st 8lbs..... Kamad 3

Also ran :—Moosreed, 8st 11lbs, Young Kohinoor 8-7, Foster ; Rault II, 8-5, Oomerkhan ; Sirjamal 8-2, Noormahomed ; Panala II, 7-10, Nana ; Yerbo, 7-1, Etul ; Settler, 7-0, Bennett ; Dilerjung, 6-11, A Hoyt ; Erhan, 6-3, Dhondi.

The Race.—Grey Fox got a good lead and went away closely attended by Yerbo. At the third furlong post Yerbo took up the running with Settler close behind him and Bandit third. Passing the home turn however, Grey Fox against broke through and won by a length, Nainawa coming home second, Achilles second, and Settler fourth. A head divided second and third. Time 1min 36secs.

Betting—4 to 1 against Achilles and Moosreed, 5 to 1 Panala II, 7 to 1 Nainawa, 8 to 1 Young Kohinoor, Bandit II and Grey Fox, 10 to 1 Yerbo Settler and Dilerjung, and 20 to 1 the others.

The Consolation Plate.—Winners, Rs. 200 ; second Rs, 100 1 third Rs, 50. A Handicap for Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 150 or over since 1st December 1904.

Mr Kelso's b aus g Harpist 9-4 4lbs ..... Heros 1
Messrs C Bleach and P B Avasia's b g Apology 7st 5lbs..... A Hoyt 2
H Afia Khan and Aga S Shah's br aus g Firecracker 7st 10lbs ..... Kamad 3

Also ran:—Royalist, 9st 10lbs Robinson ; Epitome, 8-10, Morrison; Footprint, 7-10 Syed; Spirea, 7-0, Bennett: Atholo, 6-8, Dhondi; Sundowner, 6-0 Etul.

The Race—Sundowner went off with a very long lead and maintained it to the head where Harpist caught him up and near home he fell clean back, Harpist snatching the victory from Apology by half a length, Firecracker coming third by a neck. Time—1min 2sec's.

Betting—3 to 1 against Apology, 4 to 1 Epitome, 5 to 1 Footprint, 6 to 1 Sundowner, 7 to 1 Spirea and Royalist 8 to 1 Harpist, 10 to 1 Firecracker 15 to 1 Atholo.

The Arab Consolation Plate—Winner Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A handicap for Arabs which have not won a race value Rs. 150 or over since 1st December, 1904. Distance—1 mile.

Aga S Shah's b a h Arabistan 8st 8lbs...Robinson 1
Capt Darley and Mr MacCullum's ch a h S'elpme 7st 10lbs ..... A Hoyt 2
Mr G K's b a h Bendigo 8st 6lbs ...C B Mahomed 3

Also ran :—Galston, 8st 1 lb Oomerkhan ; Young Kaiser, 7-9, Noormahomed ; Hampstead, 7 7, Native; Mosumma, 7-7, Kanai ; Arab Maid, 7-0, Heroe ; Smasher, 7-3, Bennett ; Royal Blood, 7-2, Native.

The Race—Hampstead was the first to show its heels, Young Kaiser second, and Galston third. At the turn, Arabistan, the favourite, upset the order and maintained the lead to the end, winning from S'elpme, by three-quarters of a length, with Bendigo third half a length behind.

Betting—Evens on Arabistan, 3 to 1 against S'elpme, 5 to 1 Bendigo, 7 to 1 Smasher, 10 to 1 Young Kaiser, 12 to 1 Royal Blood, Arab Maid and Mosumma, and 20 to 1 Hampstead.

The Sandown Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second Rs. 100 ; third Rs. 50. A High Weight Handicap for Horse. Distance—9 furlongs.

Messrs P B Avasia and C Bleach's br e g Tastwood 8st 4lbs..... A Hoyt 1
Mr W H Bass' br aus g Stoddart 8st 7lbs....Native 2
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's b aus g Admiral Crichton 9st 7lbs ..... Robinson 3

Also ran :—Balayeuse, 7st. 9lbs,. Heroe ; Dumbell 7-7 Bennett ; Misty, 6-7, Native.

The Race—Stoddart was the quickest to leave the barrier, attended by Balayeuse and Admiral Crichton, the straight Testwood shot out and won by two and a half lengths, Stoddart and Admiral Crichton coming second and third respectively, A length separated second and third.

Betting—6 to 4 against Admiral Crichton, 2 1-2 to 1 Testwood, 3 to 1 Balayeuse, 6 to 1 Dumbell and Misty, and 12 to 1 Stoddart.

The Auction Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A selling race for Maiden Arabs 14 hands and under, landed since 1st July 1904. 14 hands entered for Rs. 1,200 to carry 10st. W. I. 3lbs. for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 400. Distance —1-2 mile.

Mr Saleh Tookmachie's ch a h Coger 8st 4lbs Heroe 1
Mr Hajee Ali Khaderi's g a h Darby 7st 3lbs A Hoyt 2
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's b a h Practical 8st 11lbs Robertson 3

Also ran : Senior 8st 7lbs, Foster ; Jawab, 8-7, Noormahomed ; Muzaferjung, 8-4, Nana ; British India, 8-1, Oomerkhan ; Pendragon, 7-12, Lalla ; Burmah, 7-9,

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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1905.

THE WAR AND RUSSIAN PROGRESS.

MR. L. VILLARI, in the new "Monthly" philosophises on the effects of the war on internal affairs in Russia. Russian arms have been beaten and the country has been humiliated, but the people have risen superior to themselves. They have shown that they will be no longer contented with former methods of government, and it is doubtful if the Government will continue to defy public opinion. Mr. Villari believes it will not, though General Trepoff may be all powerful in St. Petersburg, though M. Buligin, the new Minister of the Interior, may aspire to be a pale imitation of von Plehve, and Maxim Gorky may be imprisoned. All this may be, but the bureaucracy is clearly getting very nervous and will, in all probability, be frightened into making concessions. Many other circumstances may have combined to bring about the present condition of affairs, but the course of the War is directly responsible; without it things would never have come to a head so rapidly. That the people are too ignorant for representative government, as it is understood in other European countries, is undeniable, but some form of representation will have to be introduced and with it, if either such institutions are to be progressive or to be of any real good, educational development must, of necessity, be ensured. The backward condition of the Russian people is the greatest condemnation of the present system of Government. The Tsar recognises this, and the Grand Ducal circle is fully aware of it. If they are wise they will set to work in earnest to affect such reforms as will make the Russians a contented people. That they are impatient for reform, the events of the past few weeks fully showed. Though this was as clearly, if not as forcibly, demonstrated weeks before that when the Zemstvos advanced demands in favour of popular government and the nobles of St. Petersburg petitioned the Tsar to "order the representatives of the country, fully elected, to raise their voice to the throne and take part in accordance with your Sovereign directions, in legislation and in the discussion of Government measures."

The Zemstvos have been allowed to pass resolutions and to formulate their demands for constitutional Government, but their representations have gone unheeded. They have so far beaten the air and nothing more though, had the Tsar and his advisers been wise, they would have listened to them and have made some show of conceding their desires. It was believed that as in former occasions war would have diverted the attention of the people from internal affairs, but after several months' stay in Russia, Mr. Villari found that a large part of the population takes very little interest at all in the war; that the great mass of the nation are so extraordinarily ignorant that, unless they actually see and feel the effects of the struggle, they cannot realise that it is going on and have no opinion on the subject. The illiterate mujik, who has not been called out to serve at the front and whose earnings are not directly reduced, does not think about the war, and even among the educated classes the great tragedy does not play the same overwhelming role nor affect the daily life of the country to the same extent as the Boer war did in England. But he learnt that there is a large and increasing class of people who do realise the critical situation of the country and follow the progress of the struggle with earnestness. From one point of view, he is right in saying that the apathy of the masses is an advantage, but from another it is a disadvantage in as much as it deprives the Government of all popular support and obliges it to fight the battle unassisted by national enthusiasm. At the same time, it must be realised that every fresh mobilisation augments the numbers of those who suffer from the economic effects of the war and every additional day of warfare means more artisans out of work and more reduction of business. It was only to be expected that the reverses would shake public confidence and strengthen the forces of discontent all over Russia. Some of the people desire to see the war through and to win at all costs, whilst others declare that the nation is against it and would have it stopped at any sacrifice of pride. They decline to believe that every mile the Japanese advance puts them so much more at the mercy of the Russians and refuse to accept a precedent and, as an indication of what is to come the retreat of Napolean from Moscow and the assurance that as all the wars which Russia begun badly, ended well, the present one is bound to terminate in their favour.

Whatever the nobles or the mujiks may think, it is found that the business world, "which is much more influencial in the great commercial and industrial centres like Moscow and Odessa than in the capital, "regard the war as" an unmitigated curse and the policy which led up to it as criminal folly, as it is proving disastrous to trade and manufactures and is undermining the whole credit system on which Russian national economy is based. Among the business people, more than among any other, is the feeling of antagonism to the Government strongest, but all the educated classes join in regarding the whole question of the war as being bound up with that of Russian reforms. They regard the disasters as not an mixed curse, but as a blessing in disguise, as they constitute a complete condemnation of the bureaucracy. They regard them as the means in God's hands of bringing home, to all classes alike, the one fact that the present methods of administration are both inefficient and oppressive. The demand for internal reform, therefore, overshadows all other problems. The Liberal leaders teach the people that the fate of the Russian bureaucracy is being sealed on the plains of Manchuria and that every Russian defeat is but another step towards reform. Press censorship is not nearly so severe as it was, and in September last, a St. Petersburg journal contained an article unparalleled for outspokenness, in which it stated that "every Russian knows that matters are not proceeding as they should in our country and that in many of our internal affairs there is an imperative need for reform. According to the desires of the Russian people, reforms must follow the end of the war with Japan, because it has opened the eyes of every one to the fact that, for many years to come, we must be ready for other wars, and now-a-days we can only be prepared for war when the Empire is internally in a satisfactory condition, with guarantees for the general well-being." The agitation for reform is extending to all parts of the Empire and the longer it is deferred the more difficult it will be to say the people nay. A general revolution is next to an impossibility in Russia, but a continuation of the occurrences of recent days will do much injury to the country, and the sooner that is understood the better it will be both for the Tsar and his subjects of all classes.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta described the Bombay Court of Wards Bill, which is now an Act, as an instance of the over legislation into which the Indian Councils are apt to be driven. If the Councils are driven, there could be no better instance of the easy rein than the course which has been adopted in regard to this Act. Those best qualified by knowledge to speak on the subject recognised the necessity of a measure to preserve the estates of historic families in danger of ruin from lack of an adequate check on individual infirmity or recklessness. It is true that the easier course is to let well alone and to permit full scope to that enterprise to which the Hon. Mr. Parekh referred. It is the enterprise which culminates in a landless peasantry and a prosperous rack-renting class. In the case of historic family estates it culminates in mortgages and the eventual disappearance of the original holders. It may be that the Hon. Mr. Parekh believes that it would be the better for the country if feckless and extravagant landholders ceased to encumber the ground. But we imagine that Government take the popular view in endeavouring to perpetuate the association of distinguished families with the soil, while limiting an individual's power to ruin himself and his successors. So far as criticisms of the provisions of the Bill were reasonable they were accepted and it was in this respect that the reins of the driven Council were held loosely. After the concessions made in the Select Committee further amendments were accepted. The effect of one of these may not be precisely what was intended by the movers; for, while the words "vicious, intemperate or wasteful habits" have been removed from the section under which persons may be declared incapable or unfitted to manage their property, the clause still leaves it open for an individual to be disqualified on account of such habits as are likely to cause injury to the property or to the well-being of their inferior holders. Mental or physical defect or infirmity remain a disqualification. In the case of a female it is provided that the Court of Wards shall not assume superintendence when she is married and in the custody of her husband, albeit he may be a minor. The most important modification of the Bill, however, removes the disability on the successor of a disqualified person against alienating the property, but Sir James Monteath rightly insisted that to leave a person, whose estate had been freed from embarrassment, free to ruin it again would be to render the operation of the Act futile. There is no reason at all why Government should take the trouble of straightening out the affairs of an estate to enable its owner the better to entangle them again. As the Act stands it is a piece of moderate legislation which, in view of the successful working of more stringent measures in other parts of India, is likely to do a great deal of good. The amendment of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act follows so closely the lines of the Court of Wards Act that the Council found it unnecessary to discuss it in any detail. It includes in the benefits of the Talukdari Act, a class of landholders called "Mulgametis" holding independent estates, who have long been regarded as Talukdars and whose status as such has now been legalised. "Mulgamatis" who are not in the position of independent holders are not included in the definition of a Talukdar.

A measure of an interest entirely distinct from that of the agrarian legislation which has formed so conspicuous a part in the recent acts of the Council is the Bill to amend the Bombay Abkari Act of which the first reading has been carried. To the temperance advocates to whom Indian Abkari administration is synonymous with the increase of facilities for drinking, we would commend the instructive speech with which Sir James Monteath introduced this Bill. The measure is designed to check the import of "mahowra" flowers into certain districts for the purpose of illicit distillation. To this end it is proposed to extend the operation of the Abkari Act to the areas in question. Sir James Monteath points out that after much opposition, on the ground that mhowra flowers were sometimes used as food for men and cattle, a Bill was passed twelve years ago, the effect of which has been to substantially check illicit distillation in the districts of Thana and Kolaba and to diminish drunkenness. In the districts to which it is now proposed to apply the provisions of the Act regarding Mhowra flowers the Mhowra tree is but little grown and there is an import of the flowers very largely in excess of the export. The natural inference which is supported by direct evidence is that a large illicit distillation goes on. In the Bulsar division of Broach in 1902-03, there were found 134 deserted stills. But Sir James Monteath tells us that all that is necessary for a private still is an earthen pot and a bamboo tube, and with this utensils a man can make several gallons of spirit in his own house in a few hours. There is a danger that in raising a duty on liquor-yielding commodities you may increase the evil of illicit distillation and induce a growth of smuggling, but this point appears to have been well considered. The effect of the Bill will be to diminish the facilities for illicit distillation by requiring persons possessing more than four seers of mohwra flowers to have licenses. This will not interfere with the small extent to which the flower is used as a food or a medicine. The Peint taluka of Nasik where the mhowra tree grows is excluded from the operation of the measure. Criticism of Government proposals in this country takes curious forms, and it is possible that though the earlier objections to the application of the principle of this Bill to Thana and Kolaba have been proved to be unfounded, they may be revived in the present instance. The Temperance Party should, however, welcome the Bill, though the increase of Abkari revenue which it implies is almost enough to condemn it in their eyes.

A NATIVE student at Calcutta recently committed suicide, his mind being depressed owing to the fact that he had done badly in mathematics at the Entrance Examination of the University. The Jury added the following rider to their verdict:—"The Jury empanelled for this case are of opinion that unless some cogent reasons exist, which should be recorded under the signature of the Coroner, the practice adopted by this Court of summoning gentlemen on the Sabbath illustrates a moral obliquity which should be promptly remedied."

THE "Baluchistan Gazette" says there is no probability of a homeward move being made by the Seistan Mission until the result of the other—the Kabul—Mission is known at the Head-Quarters of the Government of India. The reason for this is that the matter for the settlement of which the Seistan Mission was sent is believed to be one of those which Mr. Dane is to refer to the Amir for his decision or opinion. And as this seems to be the right view of the question, or questions, involved, of which Colonel McMahon is the medium of adjustment we must fain await the return to India of the later-sent Commission ere the one that preceded it by something like two years will take its weary way back to where it started from. Needless to say, the entire "personnel" of the Seistan Arbitration Commission is sick of the inactivity which, the work entrusted to it being completed, is the existing state of affairs in the Mission camp—which is still at Kuhak.

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MAUDE GONNE, the notorious Irish revolutionist, who was wont to pose as the Irish Joan of Arc, is seeking through the Paris Courts to divorce her husband, Mr. McBride.

THE "Western Mail" announces that a marriage has been arranged between the Marquis of Bute and Augusta, the younger daughter of Sir Henry Bellingham, Bart., of Castle Bellingham, Ireland, and the late Lady Constance Bellingham.

THE days of good investments are gone by, says the "Tatler." The discovery of America, according to documents found in the archives of Genoa, cost a little more than £1,400. The fleet of Columbus was of the value of about £600, while the salary of the Admiral amounted to £50 a year. The two Captains who accompanied the expedition received a salary of £40, and the members of the crew were paid at the rate of 10s. a month each. Columbus evidently got nothing for his share of the job.

AN unusually cosmopolitan Ministry has just come to an end in South Australia. Its Premier, the Hon. John Grasley Jenkins, who is coming to London as Agent-General for the State, was born of Welsh parentage in Pennsylvania, U.S.A., fifty-four years ago. Its Attorney-General, the Hon. Robert Homburg, who ascends the bench of the Supreme Court, is a native of Brunswick, Germany. There is a large German colony in South Australia, and there are three newspapers printed in the metropolis, Adelaide, in the German language.

MR. EVAN ROBERTS, the Welsh revivalist, who for seven days lived alone in a room at the house of his host, Mr. Rhys Jones, and during that time had no verbal communication with anyone, came out of his seclusion on March 2nd, and broke the silence he has so long maintained. Mr. Roberts, after wishing his host "Good morning!" told the assembled household that he had been in fierce conflict, and that he had had to contend with all the powers of earth and hell. He had wrestled, he said, not against flesh and blood, but against principalities and powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, and against spiritual wickedness in high places. Power had, however, been given him, and he had obtained the victory.

DR. CLOUSTON, of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane, has just made this statement as to the causes of insanity: "Whisky-drinking stood out well first. In 19 per cent. of the whole, excessive use of alcohol was the cause, and this was 10 per cent. less than last year's rate. He found that the past year of dull trade had resulted elsewhere in a diminished alcoholic lunacy rate. Statistics seem to bear out that there was an increasing tendency to excess in alcohol by the women of our poorer city populations. The total number of female alcoholics actually exceeded that of the men." Mental disease, Dr. Clouston says, should not be looked on any longer, as an isolated fact in the life-history of mankind. It was merely one of a vast series of the results of breaking natural law—often wilful, but mostly through ignorance.

APROPOS of marriages, Miss Ouida Tryon, who, in the capacity of bridesmaid, graced her cousin Captain Tryon's wedding with Miss Vivian, the other day, is surely the sole bearer of a forename made famous by the writer whose wondrous creations entranced our fathers, and supplied their sons with emotions of another kind. Miss de la Ramee's "Ouida" came about by reason that it was her own childish variant of her proper "Louisa." But that was not good enough for everybody. Sir Francis Burnand made it "Weeder" when he evolved "Strapmore" in the pages of Mr. "Punch." And, then, the philologist took it in hand, and derived it from the French "Oui-da," an emphatic and provincial form of assent which still obtains. That crossed the Atlantic, and became "Yes sirree"; and as "Yes, sirree" it figured in a forgotten "jeu d'esprit" with which the late Clement Scott, and Mortimer Collins, and others, were concerned. But, hitherto, the world in general has had cognisance of but one Ouida.

THE PLEA FOR PAGANISM.

COMPULSORY GREEK.

PAGANISM dies hard; nor need we wonder if at the beginning of the twentieth century both Universities still discuss the question of compulsory Greek. No man on either side can obtain a hearing unless he solemnly pronounces the sacred shibboleth that Greek is the greatest of all languages and the inspiration of all thought. Those dons do not appear to have heard of Japan, still less of Omar. They would still have us dwell in the Oasis Terrarum of the Roman Philistine—an Imperialist who set his foot upon the Athenian intellect from which he derived all that he knew of life. It is the business of the classical philosopher to prove that if Plato did not discover liquid air then it was Aristotle. Others of us have imagined that it was somebody much nearer home.

Now, if Greek is really the source of every modern notion, clearly Greek should be compulsory writes P. W. W. in the "Daily News." It is absurd to treat it as a kind of vaccination, from which anyone who so wishes may be exempt. Our business it is to challenge the entire assumption upon which the exorbitant claim for Greek is based. For there is one indisputable fact about Hellenic civilization which is carefully ignored by those who seek to revive it. Greece failed. The oratory of Demosthenes, the humour of Aristophanes, the tragedy of Æschylus—admire it if you will, but remember that all this, like the philosophy of stoic, cynic, and epicurean, ended in despair. Greece did not teach us hope and faith and reverence and humility; nor have Oxford and Cambridge.

It is the tragedy of Greek Scholarship that it is stultified by Greece herself. The Greek would have scorned to devote his admiration to what he would have called the dead language of a dead barbarian race. His was the instinct which repected a mother tongue. It was Greek which made Greece great, and it will be English which will make England great. The true child of Greece is not your Greek-ridden don, but Irish who talk Erse and Scots who talk Gaelic.

In practice, the study of Greek consists in concentrating the mind upon the trivial and minute instead of upon the fundamental and eternal. If you dispute this, look at the schoolboy poring over his lexicon. The educational value of the Greek verb is, that it is irregular, and dons seriously imagine that the irregularity of the Greek verb—to say nothing of the irregularity of Greek morals—and the astonishing irresponsibility of the Greek particles were designed by Providence to furnish salaries for a rather larger number of professors than are required to elucidate a reasonable jargon like French.

You will never understand the teaching of Greek until you realise the simple fact that it is a vested interest. Greek is a kind of tollbar—which delays the traveller in order to provide a revenue. It is not realised that the road would be more prosperous along all its length if no tollbars existed.

Fifteen Bishops are pleading for Greek. It was just the same in Judæa, only in that case the plea was for ancient Hebrew, or, as we should put it, Anglo-Saxon. The scribes cared for nothing save the illuminating atmosphere of jots and tittles. They spoke of their Rabbinic lore exactly as their successors speak of the latest edition of the Anabasis. Mere goodness they did not hesitate to crucify, and the superscription was written in the three dead languages which are now serving a like purpose at our universities. Yet the Greek for which the pedagogues—to give them their Greek appellation—are combating, is not the Greek which conveys Christian thought. We have not here the spirit of Erasmus—far from it. Lorenzo de Medici is on the throne, and Savonarola is thundering in his cloister. It is the Grecce which was not Christian, the Rome that was preparing its Nero, which fill the minds of prelates and professors. And the student is condemned to breathe heathen incense or nothing. Not for him the revelations of Gothic reverence, the tender sympathies of the Nature school, the influences of music, the matchless poetry of his native land. No, the university offers you an aorist, and if you are not satisfied with an aorist you are scarcely a reputable being.

Not that the preliminary examination is any real introduction even to Greek like—such as it was, Dr. Maclure, of Mill Hill School, put the case exactly when he remarked upon the grave injustice of squandering boys' time upon smatterings. The reaching is bad, and the achievement of the scholar is worse, for the schoolboy knows perfectly well that this kind of education is ruin to him, and that it is forced upon him for no earthly purpose save as a sop to the pigheaded pedants who delight only in parchment, and who must needs be unhappy unless they can be illegible in two alphabets at once. I admit that Greek has enriched our language. We have athletics where previously we only had games. We also have apoplexy.

There never was a time when the doctors were as wise as the common people. It is the common people who hear great truths gladly. The choice which Cambridge has to make, is really an old choice, and if she chooses wrong it will be because she has studied Greek instead of studying life. Herbert Spencer thought that Homer was dull, and he had the courage to say so. Homer is tolerable because Homer was childish—he played at tin soldiers as some of us still like to do. But the Grecophils do not allow their wretched pupils to open Homer. Instead of singing alien battles, they drone alien grammar. For most people, Greek begins and Greek ends with an inflexion—exactly like shorthand, which is in many ways more orderly. There is not one of these professors who could speak Greek. They tag a few phrases upon the tips of their tongues, but otherwise it is a mere matter of spectacles, round shoulders, and Jebb's footnotes. Gladstone! Well, who can say what Gladstone might not have been if he had read more of Ruskin and less of the Iliad? It was Greek which limited Gladstone, and the wonder is that it did not limit him more. By dint of omnivorous general reading, the soul of that statesman survived the narcotic instilled into him from youth upwards. In conclusion, if you teach Paganism, you produce Pagans. Oxford allowed Cecil Rhodes to grow up entirely ignorant of the Sermon on the Mount, and the result is Kimberley. Oxford produced Milner on the same lines, and the result is the Rand. It was Greek which led in India to the Tibetan fiasco. By all means, let this insignificant little race take its place in history for what it has been. By all means, let the educated man know that there was a death of Socrates, a battle of Marathon, and a Delphic oracle issuing its decrees on half-sheets of notepaper. Let him also know that Greece was a land of slaves of vice of subjected womanhood and of tyranny. But do not stamp upon our minds the Greek phylactery. Do not put us into harness with Greek blinkers. Above all, take the blinkers off your own eyes and turn your faces from the dead past to the living future.

May I add that there is one argument used on both sides which illustrates exactly the confusion of mind produced by the Greek fad. Learned souls gravely discuss whether the Greek language will suffer if it be rendered optional in the Little Go. It is like the question, why is a top when it spins? If the object of study is to be spoken of in terms of personality if we are to presume that a Greek Curriculum has feelings which may be wounded; then we say that the claim of the student is higher than the claim of any language however valetudinarian. By thy words" thou shalt be justified, and by thy words thou shalt be condemned." Quite so; but that is a very different thing from saying that at the Judgment Day we shall be required to repeat a chorus of the Agamemnon.

Let us hope then that Cambridge will respect the sense of the nation by liberating herself from Athenian toils. The anti-Greeks—or Trojans—have been careful to issue an elaborate list of trains. It is most necessary, for the timetables of the Eastern counties are usually a trifle prolleptic.

THE authorities at the Lick Observatory, U.S., announce that Mr. Perrine, an assistant astronomer, has discovered a seventh satellite of Jupiter. The apparent motion of this satellite round Jupiter was what astronomers call direct, while the sixth satellite, which was discovered at the same observatory in the first week in January, apparently moves in the reverse direction. Mr. Campbell, the director of the observatory, says that the new satellites promises to be among the most interesting bodies of the entire solar world.

RETREAT INCIDENTS.

RUSSIANS BRIDGE BURNING.

BURIED GUNS AT MUKDEN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 20.

Marshal Oyama reports that a Russian counter attack at Kaiyuan has been repulsed.

The Russians are burning the bridges south of Kaiyuan.

A number of Russian guns have been found buried at Mukden.

The following telegram was received yesterday morning, from his Government by Mr S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay :—

At 4 a. m. of the 19th instant, our detachment occupied Kaiyuan twenty miles north of Tiehling. The enemy afterwards attempted counter-attack, but was repulsed. The enemy burnt bridges on the main road south of Kaiyuan, and also destroyed part of the Railway bridge. A number of the Russian guns were found buried near Mukden.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DISTURBANCES IN RUSSIA.

A Governor Shot.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

M. Mjasojadoff, Governor of Viborg, has been shot at by a young man, named Reinikka, but the wounds are not dangerous.

STRIKES IN SIBERIA.

Telegraphists Cease Work.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

While the strike of railway men east of Baikal has ceased, the telegraphists are now out.

THE CHINA STATION.

Rear Admiral Hamilton succeeds Admiral Curzon Howe as second in command of the China Station.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

India's Representation.

Mr. Balfour, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that India would naturally be asked to send representatives to the Colonial Conference.

GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

The Open Door.

The semi-official "Nord Deutsche Zeitung" reaffirms that Germany's interests in Morocco are purely economic, and hitherto there is no reason to suppose the Sultan intends entering into engagements which curtail his independence and prevent the granting of equal commercial facilities to all. In this question the interests of the world's trade have to be considered.

SOMALILAND SETTLEMENT.

The Mullah Concludes Peace.

LONDON, MAR. 21.

Earl Percy in the House of Commons last night said that Colonel Swayne had telegraphed that the Mullah had sent a deputation to Berbera and concluded peace.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

Captain Hugh Tyrwhit will command the Renown on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to India.

THE VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

QUESTIONS BY MR. GOKHALE.

LORD CURZON INDISPOSED TO ATTEND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, the Hon. Rai Sri Ram will ask a series of questions devoted to directing attention to the case of one Mr. Trimbak Ganesh Paranjpe, lately extra Assistant Commissioner, Berar, who was not granted the enquiry he asked for charges brought against him. Rai Sri Ram also asks that some pension or compensation should be given to Mr. Paranjpe.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale will ask the following questions :—With reference to the first question put by me at the last meeting of the Council asking for a return of new appointments with a salary of Rs. 5,000, and upwards a year created during the last twelve years, is it not a fact that such appointments are among those, to the creation of which the previous sanction of the Secretary of State is necessary ?

(2). If the answer to the previous question is in the affirmative, is not information about posts to the creation of which the sanction of the Secretary of State was asked for and obtained during the last twelve years available in the Secretary of the Government of India ; and (3) Are not the names of all Officers in Civil employ holding appointments with a salary of Rs. 5,000 and upwards a year included in Civil Lists of the Government of India and the Provincial Governments ?

LATER.

I regret to hear that his Excellency the Viceroy is confined to his bed by indisposition and will be unable to preside at the meeting of the Legislative Council for the introduction of the Budget to-morrow morning.

INDIAN POLICE REFORM.

THE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 21.

The Resolution of the Government of India on the subject of the Police Commission's Report has been issued to-day. It runs to thirty-four pages of print. It accepts the main recommendations of the Police Commission, which were summarised correctly in the articles which appeared in the "London Times" last spring. The scheme is to cost roughly one hundred and fifty lakhs annually of which fifty lakhs are to be spent during the coming financial year. Madras now gets ten lakhs, Bombay five lakhs, Bengal twelve lakhs, the United Provinces six and-a-half lakhs, the Punjab five lakhs, Burma five lakhs, the Central Provinces four lakhs, Berar one lakh, Assam half a lakh and the minor Provinces one lakh.

The order in which the various reforms are to be taken up is as follows :—(1) The strengthening of armed police reserves; (2) improving the pay of constables; (3) increasing the number of Sub-Inspectors.

The scheme also provides for increasing the pay of European Officers of the Force. Eventually the number of Sub-Inspectors will be increased from 5,305 to 9,899 and constables from 117,000 to 137,000 these two reforms absorbing, when completed 88, lakhs.

The minimum pay for constables is raised throughout India, and increments for good service at the end of three, ten and seventeen years are sanctioned.

A new rank of 219 Deputy Superintendents is created and these will all be natives and will cost nearly 9 1-2 lakhs annually. By this increase in the number of Sub-Inspectors, the work of investigation will pass into the hands of a superior class of officers.

The Government of India, while accepting the Commission's report as admirable deprecate the strong expressions it contains in regard to the police as a whole.

THE RESOLUTION.

In the Police Commission Resolution, the following are some of the main changes which have been sanctioned by the Government of India :—

(1) Local recruitment of Constables has been approved subject to certain exceptions ;

(2) Constables are to be trained at Central schools, except in Burma ;

(3) Minimum pay of Constables is to be fixed by local Governments with special allowances in particular localities ;

(4) Constables are to receive increment of one rupee after three, ten and seventeen years' approved service ;

(5) Constables are to get free kits, but no good conduct pay ;

(6) Contables are to get (a) local allowances in special tracts ; (b) two annas daily when deputed beyond Inspector's Circle ;

(7) Head Constables are to have pay of Rs. 15, Rs. 17-8 and Rs. 20 ;

(8) Sub-Inspectors' recruitment is to be direct as far as possible, but a certain proportion will be promoted Head Constables ;

(9). Sub-Inspectors are to be trained in in central schools.

Sub-Inspectors are to get a pay of Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 100 in five grades, except in Burma, viz., sixteen per cent on Rs. 50, thirty-four per cent on Rs. 70, thirty-four per cent on Rs. 34, 25 per cent on Rs. 70, 20 per cent on Rs. 80, and five per cent on Rs. 100.

In Burma there is to be a sixth grade on Rs. 40 to be filled by those who can speak English.

Regarding horse allowances for sub-inspectors, local Governments will be allowed to fix payment up to a maximum of Rs. 15. Advances for the purchase of uniform and a horse are also sanctioned.

Inspectors are to be usually selected from among Sub-Inspectors, not more than ten per cent to be appointed direct. Inspectors will hold charge of Circles comprising of several police stations, or a large town. They will be responsible to the Superintendent for all Police work in their Circle.

Inspectors will receive pay ranging from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 in three grades, with a few special appointments on Rs. 250. As regards travelling allowances for Inspectors a daily allowance of one rupee is sanctioned when absent from head-quarters with a fixed horse allowance or conveyance allowance for Inspectors in charge of towns, also for Prosecuting and Reserve Inspectors.

EUROPEAN STAFF.

Recruitment for European Officers is to be by competitive examination in England as at present, but with an age limit of eighteen to twenty years. Successful candidates in this examination will afterwards receive two years' training at an English residential University, each candidate receiving an allowance of £100 sterling annully and being required to be active volunteers during these two years. On arrival in India as Assistant Superintendent, the young officer will be attached for a session to a provincial training school. In addition to this ordinary method of recruitment, special arrangements are sanctioned with the object of keeping open the higher branches of police to that class of Europeans whose knowledge of the people, their language and their way, has in the past, given to the Service some of its best and most skilled officers. These arrangements provide that the Governor-General-in-Council shall have power to make appointments in exceptional cases on the special recommendation of a local Government in favour of an individual and subject to the condition that the candidate put forward has attained an adequate standard of educational qualifications. For the training of Assistant Superintendents in India, schools are to be instituted. The course at these schools will ordinarily be eighteen months. The schools will be arranged for in consultation with local Governments and will not, as a rule, be located in Presidency towns.

Pay for Assistant Superintendents is fixed at Rs. 300, Rs. 400 and Rs. 500 in three grades and it is left open to local Governments to propose the retention of local allowances in places where living is exceptionally dear.

District Superintendent's pay will be Rs. 700, Rs. 800, Rs. 900, Rs. 1,000, and Rs. 1,200, upon a scheme proposed by the Commission which provides that only to those who are fit for the most important districts will be promoted beyond the nine hundred rupee grade.

NATIVE APPOINTMENTS.

With a view to enlisting the sympathies of educated Indians upon the side of the police and to furnish the source from which Indian District Superintendents may eventually be drawn, a Provincial Police Service is created to be filled by natives of India who will be known as Deputy Superintendents. Their functions and departmental status, will be similar to those of Assistant Superintendents. They will be required to have qualified for the existing Provincial Services. Their pay will be in four grades of Rs. 250, Rs. 300, Rs. 400 and Rs. 500. Native District Superintendents will also be appointed when fit, but no appointments will be reserved, the arrangement being to promote Deputy Superintendents to district charges in cases where their fitness has been fully established. When thus promoted, their pay will run from Rs. 600 to Rs. 900 in four classes.

INSPECTORS-GENERAL.

For Deputy Inspectors General, two grades of pay, namely Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 1,800 are sanctioned. Deputy Inspectors-General will be eligible for an additional pension of Rs. 1000 monthly. The Government of India do not propose to take any special steps regarding the proposal made by the Commission for introducing the system of family pensions. For Inspector-General's pay in larger provinces is fixed at Rs. 2,500-100-3,000 and in the Central Provinces there will be a local allowance of Rs. 450 subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,000. In Assam the maximum salary is fixed at Rs. 2,250.

The Commission recommend that the appointment of Inspector-General should for the present ordinarily be held by a selected District Magistrate and that in exceptional cases a Police officer should also be eligible. But the Government of India have decided to retain the freedom to local Governments to fill these important posts from either the Civil Service or the Police at discretion.

Regarding the question of armed reserves for the police, it has been decided (1) to maintain separate reserves for Madras, Bengal, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Assam ; (2) to allow Bombay and United Provinces Governments to retain the existing armed and unarmed branches, and (3) to maintain the Military police in Assam, Burma and Bengal, and in Burma to look only to the police force to keep order in times of emergency ; (4) to arm the force ordinarily with bored out Martinis, the rifles now in its hands to be retained and increased in case of necessity.

The Resolution states that the Governor-General in Council believes that these arrangements will be sufficient to hold the country in a time of emergency without in any way interfering with the due performance by the District police of the normal duties entrusted to them. Mounted Police is to be maintained especially in large cities and where dacoity is rife.

Regarding decipline and relations between District Officers and Police, the Government of India lay down that the District Magistrate must continue to be the Chief Executive Authority in the District : that the Police must be completely under his control and direction, but that he should not, as a rule interfere in the Departmental management and discipline.

A General Police Act for India is to be introduced into the legislature to give effect to the provisions above enumerated, and local Governments are to be now consulted about it.

The Government of India have decided to defer the settlement, for the present, of the question of the status of the Commissioners of Police in Presidency towns. But it been settled to abolish the present City Superintendents and to replace them by a smaller number of District Superintendents with free quarters and local allowance. City Inspectors' pay is fixed at Rs. 200, Rs. 250, and Rs. 300 with free quarters and conveyance allowance, while City Sub-Inspectors are to receive pay of Rs. 75, Rs. 100 and Rs. 125 with free quarters and conveyance allowance.

Europeans get Rs. 150 as Deputy Inspectors. For European Sergeants and Constables the following rates of pay are fixed, namely (1) For Madras, Rs. 80-5-110 ; (2) For Bombay, Calcutta and Rangoon Rs. 90-5-130.

In the case of Head Constables and Constables the Government of India sanction : (a) For Madras a pay of Rs. 9, Rs. 10, Rs. 11 and Rs. 12 ; (b) for Bombay Rs.11, Rs.12 Rs.13 and Rs.14 ; (c) For Calcutta Rs. 10, Rs. 11, Rs. 12 and Rs. 13 ; and for Rangoon in the case of Indian Constables Rs. 14, Rs. 15, Rs. 16 and Rs. 18 with an addition of two rupees in case of the Burmese. These increments take effect at three years' ten years' and seventeen years' service as in the case of District police. City Constables are to be trained in the same manner as the district police.

Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors are also to be appointed, namely, two Inspectors and two Sub-Inspectors each for Madras and Bombay, two Inspectors for Rangoon and five Inspectors for Bengal.

RAILWAY POLICE.

Regarding Railway Police, it has been decided to follow in the organisation the lines sanctioned for the District police, the whole Force to be under a Deputy Inspector General who shall also be the the head of the provincial criminal investigation department. The proposal of the Burma Government for a special training school for Railway police is negatived, and it is decided that the Superintendents of Railway police shall not be Railway servants. Superintendents of Railway police will receive a local allowance of Rs. 150 and Assistant Superintendents Rs. 100 in addition to the pay of rank. It will continue open to local Governments to recruit Railway police from the District police. But this will be entirely at their discretion.

The creation of a small force of River police for Bengal is sanctioned. But the final settlement of the question of River police generally is deferred.

COST OF REFORM.

The following are the last two pages of the resolution of the Government on the Police Commission report :—

The Government have now stated their views upon all questions connected with the organisation strength and pay of regular police. The proposals of the Commission involve a recurring additional charge on revenues of about a million sterling per annum. This amount will be somewhat reduced by the decisions set forth above. In the absence of provincial details, the effect of this cannot be stated precisely, but the total increase will probably be somewhat less than the sum estimated by the Commission.

The Government do not contemplate incurring the whole of this expenditure at once, nor would it be possible to do so even if requisite funds could be made available. In view, however, of the importance of pushing the most essential measures to completion with the least possible delay the Government have allotted between the different Governments and Administrations fifty lakhs of rupees in the Budget for the coming financial year as a grant in aid of reform of the police. This sum has been distributed among the local Governments roughly in proportion to the increase of expenditure proposed in each province, that is to say, in measure of the comparative needs of each. The actual amounts thus permenently added to the resources of local Governments are in lakhs : Madras 10, Bombay 5. Bengal 12, United Provinces 6 1-2, Punjab 5, Burmah 5, Central Provinces 4, Berar 1, Assam 1-2, Minor Provinces 1.

As regards the order in which the reforms, now approved, should be carried out, the Government think that precedence should be claimed in view of urgency of the matter with reference to military necessities by that part of the scheme which contemplates strengthening of the armed police reserves; since, until this portion of the police is rendered sufficient to obviate any risk of local disturbances, concentration of troops in their new stations and abandonment of minor cantonments cannot be carried out. The next object that should be provided for, is the improvement of the pay of constables, including under this head, the abolition of deductions from pay, the raising of the minimum to the figure which may be approved by the Government of India in communication with local Governments and raising of pay of constables who have served three years by one rupee, the good conduct allowances at present granted being merged in increased pay. Third in order of urgency the Governor-General places the increase in the order of Sub-Inspectors so far as may be necessary to provide one for each stations and the raising of pay of the lowest grade of these officers to the approved scale.

Full effect cannot be given to the scheme in respect of pay of superior officers until funds have been made available for the purpose which will not be possible during the coming financial year. It will however be arranged as far as possible that higher pay to be given in future to European officers recruited in England shall take effect in each class and grade from same date throughout India, so that equal advantages in this respect may be offered to all candidates selected in England by open competition. It would evidently be a grievance, if Assistant Superintendents recruited in England were to receive less pay if posted to one province than his contemporary who had been alloted to another. The effect of reorganisation now sanctioned will be to grant increased rates of pay to European Officers of the Force, and the question obviously arises whether exchange compensation allowance now drawn by them should not be discontinued and, if so, under what conditions the Government propose to consider the subject separately and to report their conclusions for the approval of the Secretary of State.

The recommendations made by the Commission regarding the prevention of crime, the reporting and investigation of offences and prosecution of offenders cover a wide range, and some of them involve important changes in law. The Government have therefore, decided to reserve these portions of the report for a separate consideration hereafter. The Government concur generally in the proposals relating to Police statistics and records. Local Governments will be addressed separately regarding certain matters of detail which call for settlement.

POLICE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

The Resolution concludes : Of all branches of the public Service in India, the Police by its history and traditions is the most backward in its character. Its origin may be traced to the feudal obligation of landowners to maintain by means of an underpaid and disorderly rabble the semblance of order on their estates. The taint of its earliest antecedents still affects the morale of the lower ranks. The constable has inherited the reputation, if not the methods, of barkandaz. The history of Indian Police under British rule is marked by a series of attempts to introduce more advanced standards of conduct and integrity and to raise the tone of the Force by improving the pay and prospects of its members. The latest of these efforts is represented by the labours of the Commission appointed nearly three years ago. The reforms proposed by them extend to all grades of Police. They leave untouched no details in its organisation, and they are planned on a scale more comprehensive than has ever been deemed feasible in the past. The present condition of the Police revenues has enabled the Government of India to accept the main proposals of the Commission, and provide at once a large proportion of the cost of carrying them out. It will take a long time to give full effect to the scheme, and longer still before its larger purpose can be visibly fulfilled. The re-construction of the Police is, indeed, merely a step towards the improvement of administration of criminal justice in India. The success in that higher aim will depend not only on the qualifications and training of the force, but even more on the honest co-operation of the people themselves in the work of reform, on the adoption of higher ethical standards, on the diffusion of general education especially in its primary branches, on the growth of genuine public spirit and sense of common good and most of all, perhaps, on the decline of faction and discouragement by a more healthy and more courageous public opinion of the vicious practice of resorting to the machinery of Criminal Courts in order to gratify private animosities. As popular conscience developes in these directions, the Governor-General hopes that great undertaking, the initial stage of which is now approaching completion, will alleviate the evils which affect in varying degrees all classes of society and will confer upon the people benefits commensurate with the labour and thought devoted to its inception and the immense outlay which its execution will entail.

THE INDIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 21.

At the annual meeting, of the Indian Mining Association in Calcutta yesterday, the principal matter discussed was that of the wagon supply which, it is hoped, the Railway Board will do something to increase.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

A small Committee is now sitting in Calcutta, including Colonels Hawkes and Ramsfield to work out the details of the transfer of the Supply and Transport Department to Army Head-Quarters.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE TSAR'S RESCRIPT.

AN ELECTIVE ASSEMBLY.

London, March 4.—The Czar has issued a special Rescript addressed to M. Buliguine, Minister for the Interior. The Rescript acknowledges the congratulations of the nobles, Zemstvos and the nation upon the birth of a heir to the throne. The Czar announces his resolve, with the help of God, to convene elected representatives of the people to participate in the elaboration and consideration of the legislative measures, while at the same time, preserving the immutability of the nation's fundamental laws.

London, March 4.—The "Times" says that the appearance of the Rescript, creating a legislative assembly, after a general strike had been announced, has been received with amazement, incredibility, and enthusiasm. The "Telegraph" describes the Rescript as vague, and says little importance will be attached to it.

WESTERN INDIA LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

THIS evening Captain Greig will meet Mr. A. Cheetham in the final of the open Singles.

A semi-final of the Doubles will also be played—Captain Vans-Agnew and Lieutenant Wilson R. N. vs. Messrs. Reid and Barraclough.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

THERE was a fairly large gathering at Santa Cruz, yesterday afternoon, for the Bombay Light Horse Point-to-Point Races which were held under weather conditions most unusual at this time of the year, the heat being tempered by a beautifully cool breeze. Considering the counter attraction of the Extra Race meeting at Mahalaxmi, the number of people who availed themselves of the Corps' hospitality was unexpectedly large and included His Excellency the Governor and many ladies. His Excellency, who came out as far as Bandora by rail and drove to Santa Cruz in a motor-car, only arrived at 5-30 having taken the wrong road. The arrangements for witnessing the six events on the programme were very satisfactory and Mr. Hill's efforts in the direction were very much appreciated. A large board on which the numbers of the winning horses were hoisted after each event was a great improvement on the former method of shouting out the numbers through a megaphone. Mr. H. E. E Procter officiated as Judge and starter, Mr. F. R. Hill as Honorary Secretary, and Mr. T. Lawson Roberts as Clerk of the Scales, and in their capable hands everything went off without a hitch of any kind. The Point-to-Point races provided excellent sport, but were unfortunately marred by several accidents, none of which, however, turned out to be of a very serious character, although in at least two cases those who came to grief will feel the effects for some days to come. The programme opened with a jumping competition by sections, each section consisting of four. Two of the sections fared rather indifferently, but the competition between the other three that entered was very good and close. The first prize was finally, after another trial between the three sections, awarded to section 5, their style and dressing fairly entitling them to it. The second event on the programme, the Open Point-to-Point for ponies drew a field of eight and resulted in an easy win for Mr. Bruce's Sarah ridden by Mr Alston, Mr. Rome's mischief ridden by Mr. T. Moore being second, and Mr. Fell's Shikari ridden by Mr. Griffin third. Mr Parkin came a bad purler in this race and was unconscious for some time. Event No. 3, the Light Horse Cup for ponies drew a field of six and was won easily by Mr. Barraclough's Nero owner up with Mr. Crum's son's Jackdaw second, and Mr. Richardson's Peter third. The fourth event, the Open Point-to-Point race for horses was annexed by that clever cross country rider, Mr. Alston, who was riding Neptune, Mr. Rommel's Tyke being second, and Mr. Stileman's Lux third. The race of the afternoon, the Light Horse Cup for horses, was a most unfortunate one for the field, Messrs. Brand, Mawson, and Greig all coming to grief, and the first-named being somewhat badly hurt. Mr. Walcrafts's Brown Eyes ridden by Mr. Carnegie won handsomely, chiefly owing to the way he was ridden, with Mr. Spence's Sugarbag second, and Mr. Shanks' Moidart third. The programme was concluded with an amusing Balaclava melee after which his Excellency the Governor distributed the prizes. The following are the details :—

Jumping Competition by Sections, for Members of the Bombay Light Horse only, on horses and ponies that have been regularly ridden on parade during Camp. A prize for each member of the winning team.

No 5 Team

Tr J Pooley
Tr A E Baird
Tr Sergt Instr Coy
Tr Turner Green
} 1

No 3 Team

Corpl Stanley Reed
Tr Matthew
Tr P Care
Tr A D Shanks
} 2

No 2 Team

Sergt F R Hill
Corpl Henderson Gray
Tr Roberts
Tr Steiner
} 3

No 1 Team

Sergt H E Procter
Tr W E Crum
Tr L Barraclough
Tr T D Moore
} 4

No 4 Team

Tr J Carnegie
Tr D H Brand
Tr F Greig
Tr J Johnston
} 0

Open Point-to-Point Race for Ponies—About 2 1-2 miles. Catch-weights—English and Australians, 14-1, 12st. and over ; Arabs and Country-breds, 10st. 7lbs. and over ; Ponies 13-3 and under allowed 7lbs. Prizes—Two Cups.

Mr J S Bruce's b w m Sarah, Alston 1
Mr F J Rome's d w m Missonief, Mr T D Moore 2
Mr E A H Fell's b a h Shikari, Mr Griffin 3
Mr H Blair's g a p Jingle, Mr Taggart 0
Mr W G Palmer's ch g by Toby, Owner 0
Mr Gannon's ch c by Fizzer, Mr Fell 0
Mr Cheeke's b w m My Fancy, Mr J F Parkin 0
Mr Lockie's c b p Dancer, Owner 0

The Light Horse Cup for Ponies.—A Point-to-Point Race.—About 2 1-2 miles. Catch-weights—English and Australians, 14-1, 12st. and over ; Arabs and Country-breds, 10st. 7lbs. and over ; Ponies 13-3 and under allowed 7lbs. Prizes—Two Cups.

Trooper L Barraclough's g a p Nero, Owner 1
Trooper W E Crum's b w g Jackdaw, Owner 2
Trooper L Richardson's ch a p Peter, Owner 3
Trooper D W Wilson's g a p Pink-Us, Owner 0
Trooper R Oliver's ch a p Ebenezer, Owner 0
Trooper G F D Pennat's g a p Ugly, Owner 0

Open Point-to-Point Race for Horses.—About 2 1-2 miles. Catch-weights—English and Australians, 12st. 7lbs. and over ; Arabs and Country-breds, 10st. 7lbs. and over. Prizes—Two Cups.

Mr I Alston's br w g Neptune, Owner 1
Mr Max Rommel's br w g The Tyke, Owner 2
Mr C G Stileman's b w g Lux, Owner 3
Mr A Forbes' b w g Kestrel, Owner 0
Mr J S Bruce's b w g Landrail, Owner 0

The Light Horse Cup for Horses.—A Point-to-Point Race.—About 2 1-2 miles. Catch weights—English and Australians, 12st. 7lbs. and over ; Arabs and Country-breds, 10st. 7lbs. and over. Prizes—Two cups.

Trooper T C Walcroft's br w g Brown Eyes, Mr Carnegie 1
Trooper R A Spence's br w g Sugarbag, Owner 2
Trooper A D Shanks' b w g Moidart, Owner 3
Trooper T L Roberts' b w g Chevalier, (R W E Jarman) 0
Trooper Turner Green's ch w g Laddie, Mr W J Matthew 0
Trooper J P F Pooley's bl w g Sammy, Owner 0
Sergeant F R Hill's ch w g Macgregor, Owner 0
Trooper D H Brand's b w g Hopeful, Owner 0
Trooper J D Johnston's bl w g Jordan, Owner 0
Trooper J D Johnston's g w g Hussain, T F H Greig 0
Trooper O S Mawson ch w g Bruce, Owner 0

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander W. B. Huddleston, arrived in harbour on Monday evening, from Calcutta, which port she left on the 11th March. She brought the 24th, 34th and 72nd R. F. A., and details consisting of 13 officers, 2 ladies, 6 warrant officers, 3 women and 4 children, 231 non-commissioned officers and men, 10 women and 9 children and 13 followers :—The following are the names of the officers. Major G. F. White, Major R J. Elkington, Captain A. H. Koebel, Lieut. A. J. Gillespie, Lieut. H. H. Vaughan, Major T. B. Brodrick, Captain E. L. Ellington, Lieut. A. Stavely, Lieut F. Farrar, Lieut. E Wallinger, and Captain S. S. Browne, R. F. A., Colonel Duncan, R. A. M. C., Mr., Mrs. and Miss Watson, R. I. M.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Arcadia, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Ault, Miss
Bennett, Mr A
Bendse, Mr W E G
Bawden, Mr J B
Daun, Lieut W R H
Hargreaves, Mr
Macdermott, Mr
May, Mr W B
McLowin, Mr
Nisbit, Mr M H
Roberts, Mr G

FROM MARSEILLES.

Ault, Mr E
Cole, Mr G H
Dawson, Mr W H
Gordon, Mr W W
Gravell, Mr A
Hunt, Captain S J
Keen, Captain W J
Paisley, Mr J G
Wren, Mr M T

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Picture Exhibitions.

AN IRISH PLAY.

SOME MATINEE PERFORMANCES.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

AT the Goupil Gallery is a collection, much to be welcomed, of the paintings and pastels of M. Henri le Sidaner, introduced by an excellent prefatory note by Lady Colin Campbell, who is among the lenders. We owe something to a painter who brings us beauty, and we accept it on his own terms. M. le Sidaner does not dictate more than is in his right and power. He will have our eyes to be a little dazzled, if the word can be considered proper to his twilight and his dusk. Other painters have other manners of suppressing the sharpness of things in ordinary light to ordinary eyesight, but M. le Sidaner's manner is to slip away from the eye with the same effect as do the outlying parts of a photograph. It seems to prevent a really directed look ; and that is a thing no other kind of execution, however vague, has done ; we have to glance away and away. But of the whole picture we take an enveloping view that is often full of delight. The two pictures of the famous white table in particular are exquisitely beautiful. "La Table au clair de Lune," with its white cloth, white cups, white chairs, white wall, white flowers, gentle silver, gentle warmth of light in one glowing window, has, nevertheless, not a touch of absolute white. The spirit of whiteness is there, though not the latter, and it alights with most delicate radiance on the brilliant flowers. It is in the painting of the simple chairs that M. le Sidaner attains the perfection of a real style. In "Apres le Dejeuner," the white table with its silver and pale china stands in the garden in tender sunshine, and, in place of the white chrysanthemums, is a bunch of warm roses, bright as M. le Sidaner represents brightness, which is a way of spirit and sweetness. That the sunshine of this charming picture is tender contrasts it with the other scenes of sunny flowers and terraces in which the painter loses much by surrendering his mystery.

In that beautiful work, "Le Buste," on the other hand, the mystery is carried, perhaps, a little too near to the less costly kind of symbolism practised by one or two contemporaries. The white bust in the severe space of gravelled garden, with the shut house beyond, seems to aspire to be somewhat magical. More really magical is the mere house, close and white, in all these twilight gardens, with no one out in the walks and on the seats—the house, secret but not dreadful. None the less is the tone of "Le Buste," fine. There is the beauty of walls also in the "Claire de Lune a Gerbeory," though here as in several other examples, the sky is questionable. Nor can one refrain from the question ; Why does this attention to the tone of grey gravel, uncertain shrubs and trees, water, horizons, and all earthly things, imply some disregard of that sky from which the enveloping or visiting light is bestowed ? Here and there in M. le Sidaner's landscape, a sky is dark or hard, or unclean. Yet in "Un Jour d'Hiver," a sky against which are traced a few trees has warmth and light. Here the subject is, besides, the mere absolute full face of a long house with its windows ; but the work is veritably a picture. In "La Fontaine" a majestic decoration is made of a triple, straight-ruled perspective of pollard trees with a fountain in the middle forground. "La Place du Theatre Francais is a more important picture, which the Government attempted to buy for the Luxembourg, but which had already become private property ; it has one of this artist's better skies ; the fountain plashes in a wet day, for everything is rich and bright with water. The "place" is like a pebble still wet from the washed beach, with its darks profound and all its colours quick. M. le Sidaner's dry pebbles, by the way, are by no means dead. Of the snow-pictures, "La Terrase—Neige" has, perhaps, the highest quality ; it is a very real moonlight. In these landscapes, although the house is all-important, M. le Sidaner entirely avoids the vulgar "interest" of the figures. It is a kind of drawing-master's idea that figures necessarily animate a landscape. Humanity, in these gardens and streets, and by these waterways, is quite near, but sequestered.

At the rooms of the Water-colour Society, the Painter-Etchers and Engravers hold their twenty-third annual exhibition prefacing their catalogue by an extract from a letter from the president, who contributes etchings, drypoints, mezzotints, etchings heightened by drypoint, and mezzotint enforced by etching in order that students may learn to practise their black and white arts with more liberty, variety, and interchange ; the etchings are the work of one of the most able liberal and artistic points in England ; the mezzotints are Sir Seymour Haden tells us his work as a beginner. Windmill Hill and The Tank Cintra are amongst the most beautiful of the drypoints and Latest Tree and the Heard of the pure etchings. Purer mezzotint has in landscape a convention that seems in modern eyes to lack simplicity and tenderness ; it makes no claim to that delicate intimacy with nature which modern art aspires to—quite possibly aspires too easily and importunately—but at any rate, we always look for it. Among the other exhibitors, Professor Legros contributes two of his series "Le Triomphe de la Mort" (the catalogue describes one of them in bad French and all English catalogues have blunders of this kind) in which tragedy, without mere emotion is expressed by a simple defining and containing line that makes no show of what is usually called expression.

Strange, in allegorical work so thoughtful, that the artist has chosen to render a mere figure of speech in terms of drawing : "La Mort balaie les Vices." Death, then, is drawn with a veritable broom ; but the vices are represented by human figures—a man and a woman clutching money-bags and flying before the pursuing death ; it is assuredly not with a broom that one "sweeps" away human beings, however allegorical. The difference between allegory and merer metaphor is one of vision. An allegory must be a possible vision ; whereas in the use of a metaphor—especially a metaphor long familiar, such as this of sweeping—nothing whatever is suggested to the eyes. There is nothing visual in the hackneyed phrase of sweeping away abuses ; or, if there should be, and a broom were imagined, it would be seen at work on an unclean road, and not in chase of a man and a woman. It is not the weapon for them. In an actual, and not allegorical, subject, "La Barque en peril," M. Legros has intense tragedy. Nothing could be closer than the action of anguish of two women watching, as they erouch, the danger of a boat.

It is impossible, in a short space, so much as to name the interesting plates in an excellent exhibition of more than three hundred ; but Mr. Brangwyn is, as usual, admirably conspicuous, whether in the heroic timbers of his fine plate, "Building the New South Kensington Museum," with its insistence on convention in heavy outlines ; in the imposing but also conventional Storm ; or in the noble cypresses of the Turkish Cemetery. By "convention" is not, of course, meant a dull or usual traditional manner of seeing or drawing, but the necessary convention of a representative art, which Mr. Brangwyn not only accepts, but of which he makes a successful and even magnificent boast. A fine sense of wood is also Mr Oliver Hall's in Half-timber House, and his Trees near Hurston Place is very well composed. Mr. Charles Watson's plate, Le Moulin, has expressive work in the central detail, and in the sky and by-play much that is like Whistler. Mr. W. A. Wyllie always puts in the little blacks of his boats with interesting effect, as in his Colchester Sprat Boats with sea and birds.

Mr. W. Monk treats buildings and timbers admirably, whether in "The Rectory Well Amersham," or in the charming execution of "The Little Sweet-Shop," and his "Fly Fishers" and "Chestnuts, Shardeloes Park," are also beautiful plates. For interest of surfaces we have noted the very original "Horse Guards" of Mr. Hedley Fitton, in which the stone is thoroughly downright, yet soft

in living atmosphere. The work of Sir Charles Holroyd especially in "Nymphs by the Sea" and in several landscapes, is full of power; and Sir J. C. Robinson Colonel Goff (whose "Viareggio" is a fine grave plate showing small pines under a sea wind), Mr. Alfred East, Mr. Wallace Rimington, and Mr. Heseltine contribute works that are in several manners and degrees valuable. The work of Mr. Edward Detmold and Mr. Maurice Detmold is in a class apart; and is not only distinctive but distinguished. The precise etching of the plumage of birds is here used to fine decorative purpose; except that in one case the feathers have a rather leaf-like curve (which is doubtless right but does not so happily give the idea of the quill). These remarkable plates are as evidently just and true as they are vivid, bright, and clear. Delicate not only with sureness and fineness, but with buoyancy of line are the "Phœnix" of Mr. Edward Detmold, the "Peacocks," against a sunset, and—for even greater vitality—the "Long-eared Bat" of Edward and Maurice Detmold.

Ireland for the Irish and Irish players for Mr. Yeats's plays, was the impression left at the fall of the curtain on "The Pot of Broth," which many people liked when it was played some time ago in London. It is disappointing as rendered by Mr. Robert Pateman, Miss Lamborn, and Mr. Tully at the Court. Somehow one felt that the players thought it was nonsense. Irish people are more childlike, better at make-believe, possibly lighter of touch, which would make all the difference to a play of this sort: a little, one-part, rogue's comedy. It seemed to us a pity that a poet should follow the fashion for realism so far as to have the cries of a hen being killed outside the cottage, just before it appeared on the stage being plucked. It is not necessary to the playlet, and is disagreeable; but perhaps this is another injustice to Ireland. Very different is realism such as one gets in "In the Hospital." This is a play which we would call powerful, if that word had not been too often used of late. It shows the sure technique of the man who is master of his materials, has known what effect he meant to produce, and has observed and worked, however unconsciously, until he produced it. "In the Hospital" is like life itself; it sets one pondering and speculating. Leaves one wondering and interested, if sad and puzzled, for a solution to it all.

The part of the poor, unsuccessful journalist, who resents so bitterly the fact that he has had to use his brain to further schemes which he hated for scoundrels whom he despised, was magnificently played by Mr. J. D. Beveridge, and it is not a part which is easy to handle. Many are the emotions the actor is called upon to show, most of them intense, and all subject to the great fact that he is a dying man, lying back almost helpless in a big chair. Comparatively few are the words he has to speak, he never utters one to explain that he is the father of the son and daughter his successful friend speaks of; yet author and actor between them—the author by a third person's apparently irrelevant talk, the actor by his actions—let the audience know this just as they would have known it if they had been present at the actual death in an actual hospital. This is art, great on both author's and actors' parts. Mr. George Trollope, as the consumptive player, studying still even amongst the surroundings of a hospital ward, and in spite of the fact that he has been given up by the doctors himself, played very tolerably. He would have been much better if he had not felt he had to get all it was worth out of an effective part. He was just a trifle of the theatre, theatrical. Mr. Rudge Harding, as the successful fool friend, gave a capable character performance, which didn't harm the play in any way, but fell short of perfection in that it was a performance, not the presentment of the man. He never gave us one word or one idea that he didn't speak. The nurse's part, though small, was quite excellently played by Miss Isabel Grey. Indeed, it was largely owing to her acting that the atmosphere of the hospital came out so clearly. Both plays and players are well worth seeing.

"How He Lied to Her Husband" showed chiefly how much Mr. Benard Shaw has grown backwards since he wrote "Candida." The audience laughed, and expressed itself amused—Mr. Shaw's reputation as a witty man, is world-wide—but the reception was not overpoweringly enthusiastic at the finish. Perhaps because some of us felt that we had drained the cup of vulgarity to the dregs while we gave our best attention to his latest work. Of course, the idea of the husband who rounds on the lover for denying that he is in love with the wife is deliciously funny, but, oh! the difference there might have been in the leading up to this denoument. Was it necessary to make the woman talk of verses which only a married woman could understand? Would the boy ever have been in love with such a woman? It is possible that another actor and actress than Mr. Granville Barker and Miss Gertrude Kingstone, "Her Lover" and "Herself," would have given an altogether different rendering of the play, but we suppose Mr Shaw attended the rehearsals and superintended the stage management, and, therefore, got something near what he wanted. If he didn't, he should have. At any rate, we can only judge of the play as it appeared. Mr. A. G. Poulton gave an excellent performance of the husband who admires his own wife so much, that he wishes every man she meets to fall in love with her. He played so convincingly that one almost forgot to apply reason to his action and wonder why he should have come into the room threateningly with the compromising poems if he wished to hear, later on, that they were written to his wife.

GERMANY'S EARLIEST EFFORTS AT FLEET-MAKING.

We are prone to believe that we have seen in our own times the entire development not only of the German navy, but of the German mercantile marine. Nothing can be more remote from truth. To pass over all earlier records of Teutonic prowess by sea, which are plentiful enough, we find in the sixteenth century, the Fuggers of Germany, with a rare insight into commercial possibilities revived only three centuries later, fixing their eyes upon South America—governing for a time and almost annexing as a private principality Venezuela; only expelled from it by short-sighted Spanish selfishness. We find (says "the Cornhill Magazine") the Great Elector of Brandenburg colonising Guinea a hundred years later, building forts, making a trade in ivory, in gold, and above all, in slaves, receiving even an embassy of negroes in Berlin. But the time when despotism would make a fleet had not yet come. The jealous Dutchmen called out their subjects, who formed the backbone of the Elector's crews; and the colony, without help from the sea, found no sufficient substitutes in majors and sergeant-majors of the Brandenburg type, and ceased to be either interesting or profitable; in 1720 the father of the great Frederick, sold his rights to the Dutch West India Company for 7,200 ducats, and spent the money on his "dear blue children," the giants of the guard. Frederick himself had had great naval schemes; at one time, he had possession of East Friesland—one of the few provinces which Prussia has ever held and relinquished—and thought to make a base of naval power there: but Russia, Sweden, and Denmark swept the northern seas. Frederick's poor fleet of frigates, galleys, and nondescripts was caught in shallow water near Oeckermunde on Sept. 10 1759, by a hostile fleet consisting of four galleys of forty-four oars' two bomb-galliots, eight half-galleys, a yacht, a hospital ship, and a tender, with eight smaller craft. In spite of lack of experience and inferiority in numbers, the Prussian commanders defended themselves bravely; and it was not till the guns of their own captured vessel were turned upon them that they gave way and fled. It was the last German sea fight nearly a century, and the composition of the fleets sufficiently shows the backwardness of naval science in the Baltic. England and France were at this very time launching against each other, not "yachts" and "half-galleos," but magnificent ships of the line in scores.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

JAMSHED-I-NAOROZ FESTIVAL.

The Persians and their fellow-countrymen in India, and other parts of the world celebrated their new year's day, yesterday. It is known as the Jamshed-i-Naoroz festival, which indicates the advent of spring, corresponding with the vernal equinox. The day was observed as a holiday among the Parsees generally, more particularly among the Irani Parsees, who passed it in feasting and rejoicing. At the Dady Sett fire-temple, a meeting of Parsee ladies and gentlemen was held in the morning, at which Mr. K. R. Cama discoursed on the significance and incidents of the festival. In the evening, banquets were given in the Parsee clubs, and elsewhere in honour of the festival. In Persia, the 21st March, is invariably observed as the new year's day; and the Shah of Persia and his Court observe it as the principal holiday of the year. Two days before the festival, the Shah summons, according to their rank and dignity, the prime ministers, ministers, nobles, moollas, princes, and other persons of note to attend a durbar to be held at the palace court-room. On the morning of the day which ushers in the new year, each and all, who are bidden to the Royal presence, meet together, attired in brilliant court-dresses, and march in procession according to their rank. The first to enter the audience-chamber is the superintendent of the palace accompanied by his staff. After these have taken their respective seats, the procession of notable personages of rank and dignity follows; and there is a third procession of moollas, headed by the chief moolla. The Vizier's procession in the fourth, the appearance of which is very picturesque. After an interval of a few minutes, the generals belonging to the Shah's army, in full uniform, enter the durbar-room, one after the other according to seniority. The procession of princes, which comes next, is of a most imposing description, the gaudy dresses and martial bearing of some of the younger princes adding much to the gaiety of the scene. After all have taken their seats, the Shah's chamberlains enter the durbar-room with their respective staffs, bearing gold and silver trays containing dresses of honour, and gold and silver coins, sweatmeats, rose-water and flowers, which are handed round to the guests. This done, the court crier announces the approach of the Shah, who is received outside the palace by his troops, the cavalry standing in one row, the infantry in another, the artillery with drums mounted on camels to the rear, and the rest of the regiments, with bands and colours, surrounding the whole palace. The dress worn by the Shah on the occasion is of a most superb description, the crown being profusely studded with valuable diamonds and other rare gems. On the Shah entering the durbar-room, the audience receive him standing, and he immediately takes his seat on the throne. When the Shah is fairly seated, the audience fall down on their knees and make obeisance to him, touching the ground with their foreheads, which is considered among Orientals the greatest mark of respect. The chief moolla opens the durbar with a short prayer, and addresses the assemblage, dilates on the past glory of the Shah, and bestows upon him his blessing for the new year. This benedictory address is wound up by the firing of a gun from the saluting battery—"Eed Moobarack" and "May his Majesty live long and happy" being the final expression of the chief moolla. This greeting is echoed by those assembled in the durbar-room. The townspeople on hearing the report of the gun, congratulate each other on having been spared to see another new year. The Shah then speaks in honour of the festival and the ceremony pertaining to it: which done, he bestows a handful of gold and silver coins on his chief moolla and other courtiers, and orders his private secretary to distribute the same among the remaining guests according to their respective ranks. The Shah then devotes his attention to the appointment and dismissal of governors, conferring robes of honour awarding punishment, liberating captives, etc. The durbar is then announced to be over, and the Shah takes his departure amid the sounds of music and the cheers of the populace, the courtiers and others, making up the assembly, likewise leaving in the order they entered. The whole ceremony of honouring the new year is wound up by the firing of guns, blowing of trumpets and bugles, and ringing cheers from the general populace.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 11th March:—William Henry Walter, assistant in the Great Eastern Hotel, of Calcutta, "Improvements in life-buoys and the like." John Prothero Davies, engineer, of 19, Fawe Park Road, Putney, England, "Improvements in and relating to water tube boilers. Frank Eustace Wilkins Bowen, engineer, of 6, Newcastle Street, Farringdon Street, London, "Improvement in explosives. Henry Livingstone Sulman and Hugh Fitzalls Kirkpatrick-Picard, metallurgists, both of 44, London Wall, London, England and John Ballot, merchant of 62, London Wall, London England, "Improvements in the separation of metalliferous minerals from gangue." Cosmo Kendall, mining engineer, of Abbotsleigh, Church Road, Upper Norwood Surrey, "Improvements in or pertaining to the separation of graphitic substance from associated rocky matter or gangue." Donald Clark, metallurgist, of Balmsdale, Victoria, Australia. An improved process for the separation of gold from silver and other metals and metallic substances with which it is commonly associated in slimes and in precipitates on zinc, or other metals or substances. Jean Marie Andre Faure, engineer of 21, Place du Champ de Foire, Limoges (Haute Vienne), France. Improvements in machines for decorticating ramie and other fibrous plants. Nur Din, Suraj Din, gunsmiths of Lahore city, and William Henry Privett, retired Inspector of Police, also of Lahore Invention for facilitating the working of Persian wheels in drawing water from wells. The South African Remedy for Piles Syndicate, Limited, manufacturers, of Strathearn House, Rissik Street, Johannesburg, Medicine for the cure of piles, haemorrhoids and complaints of a like nature." Ardeshir Temulji Mirza, mechanical engineer, Jamnagar, Kathiawar, Improved automatic sluice gate. Henry Colbeck Michell, manufacturer, of 35, Queen Victoria Street, in the city of London, Improved manufacture of non-conducting coverings, blocks and slabs suitable for covering steam pipes, boilers and the like and for other purposes. The Westinghouse Brake Company, manufacturers, of 82, York Road, King's Cross, London, Improvements in vacuum brakes for railway and like vehicles. Henry Holmes Jellett, district engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Kharagpur, British India. Improvements in centrings for arches and the like. Charles W. Merrill, metallurgical engineer, of Lead, South Dakota, United States, Pressure filter and process for removing solid semi-solid or unfilterable material from the containers thereof. "Herbert John Grimwade, Secretary to a public Company, of 60, Aldermanbury, London, "Improvements in means for securing nuts, bolts screws and the like." Guy F. Boys, Barrister-at-Law, of 1, Edmonstone Road, Allahabad,—Invention for the carrying and keeping of cartridges entitled "The Comes' Cartridge Magazine," Fredrick Shirtliff, Engineer, of Messrs Burn and Co., Howrah, "Improvements in machines for decorticating and cleaning fibrous plants.

In consequence of the decision arrived at with regard to the Gordon-Bennett and the Grand Prix races, a Reuter's Paris telegram says, nine manufacturers out of ten who had entered cars for the Gordon-Bennett Cup have sent to the French Automobile Club asking that their entries may be cancelled and their deposit money returned. They also ask the French Automobile Club to devise a scheme for a single race which would enable the French industry to defend its interests without being obliged to take part in too many trials. It is believed that the French Automobile Club will decide to cancel the entries as requested.

Florilina.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Florilina sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Florilina being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

GRAZING FEES UNDER THE FOREST ACT.

The "Indian Spectator" would ask Government to give up the grazing fees under the Forest Act. Our contemporary says:—In a recent issue we glanced at the question of grazing fees, under the Forest Act, for Agricultural cattle. We tried to show how hard these fees must press upon the poorer cultivators, what oppression and extortion their recovery by the underlings of the Department must at times give rise to, and how little these grazing fees bring in to the State treasury. We then appealed to the Government of India to give the benefit of the expected big surplus this year to the agricultural poor, among others, by abolishing these grazing fees, or at least by so re-adjusting the scale as well as the methods of classification and assessment as to make them as little felt as possible by the cultivators and their cattle, and to free them once for all from the clutches of irresponsible subordinates. Grazing is supposed to be free in certain open forest blocks to which the people themselves have contributed gran land. This looks fair enough on paper. The people have made over a portion of their common village and to the Forest Department, and are therefore supposed to be exempted from payment of fees when they take their cattle into particular open blocks. But the cattle so exempted is to be "solely" agricultural, to be used solely for purposes of cultivation. Now, who practically determine the meaning of the word solely? Why, the lower subordinates of the Department, away from supervision and control, with the wretched cultivators and their cattle entirely at their mercy.

THE SPREAD OF SMALL-POX.

The "Rast Goftar" supports the Chief Presidency Magistrate in inflicting heavy punishment on those who spread infection in the city, and remarks:—When small-pox is raging in Bombay, it is satisfactory to observe that Mr. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, has been inflicting exemplary punishment on those who, by their actions, spread the infection in the city. It was contended by those who defended the accused that they were an ignorant lot, and that in taking their children to the temple they were following a custom which had been observed for the last three centuries or more. The Chief Presidency Magistrate was quite right when he observed that the custom, which contributed to the raging of the infection in the city, and for matter of that in the whole of the country, should be stamped out with a high hand. The Banias are an intelligent class of the Hindu community, and it is scarcely credible that they are not aware of the effects of an infection, which is more dreaded by a large number of the people than even the plague. It is to be hoped that the infliction of heavy fines would soon put an end to a custom, which is fraught with so much danger to the public.

RATS AND MR. BAPTISTA'S CATS.

The "Indian Spectator" thus notices Mr. Baptista's boast that no dead rats had been found on his premises during the plague epidemic:—Mr. Joseph Baptista of the local Municipal Corporation has, he says, half a dozen cats in his house and no dead rat has been found on his premises during the whole of the plague epidemic. His remedy for the dire disease would appear to be a multiplication of cats. Apart from the fact thatthere are numerous houses like Mr. Baptist's where, even without cats, no dead rats have been found, it is a question whether Mr. Baptista's cats have not driven the rats into other houses and thus enhanced for others a danger from which they may have saved their own master. When we have filled the city with cats, what shall we have to do if the plague germ attaches them? Then we shall have to keep dogs. And where are these to be housed? If they kill the cats, rats will again multiply. The Health Department has been experimenting with a Common Sense Rat exterminator, with encouraging results The Corporation has recommended a fresh trial to be given to the Danysz virus. Neither cats nor rats, neither "exterminators" nor Danysz virus can kill humour.

LORD CURZON AND THE CALCUTTA MEETING.

Referring to the Calcutta meeting held to protest against certain passages in Lord Curzon's Convocation address, the Indian Spectator" thus says:—After the Calcutta meeting, originally intended to protest against certain passages in Lord Curzon's Convocation address, it may be presumed that every effort will be made to bring about similar meetings in other cities as well. If they only lay down the policy and the principles which they would have the Chancellors of our Universities follow in future, in delivering Convocation addresses, they will be on safe ground. If, however, they wish to challenge the accuracy, as distinguished from the policy, of some of Lord Curzon's statements, as writers in the press have done, it seems worthwhile refuting out that they have need to proceed warily. Lord Curzon may not possess as much tact as his critics would probably have exhibited if they were in his position, but he has had enough of cleverness to quote our own books and our own newspapers to support his advice to the Calcutta graduates. It is from a Native Indian newspaper that he quoted the testimony that unquestionably "lying is looked upon with much more disfavour by European than by Native society, &c." In private circles a considerable amount of curiosity is being expressed with regard to the identity of this newspaper. Shall we be excused if we mention that the late Dr. Murdoch in a letter addressed to Lord Ripon on Education in India in 1881, quotes the very passage from the Indian Mirror? The personality of our contemporary may have changed since those days; yet the testimony is not from a negligible quarter. As regards our literature, Lord Curzon was good enough to refer only to our epics. If we have correctly guessed the kind of passages on which he bases his judgment, we are at present convinced that they are sufficiently explained by the theory advanced in these columns, as also in East and West, that there were two schools of moral philosophy in India, whose teachings respectively corresponded to similar theories of moral obligations in the West.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" regards the Calcutta meeting as "India's stern but dignified reply to the Viceroy," and discourses thus:—It may be said with truth that never before in the entire annals of British India, the representative of the Sovereign had drawn upon himself, as Lord Curzon has done, the righteous wrath and resentment of a deeply loyal, docile, and, above all, much suffering people by his most unpopular measures, his reckless utterances, his sweeping generalisations, and his unfounded aspersions on the Indian character generally. Humanity is all the same the world over. Those eternal verities which the sage of Chelsea has spoken about belong to all races and all creeds on the face of the earth. None is an exception to them. Each and all are the products of their own heredity and it would be the height of presumption for one set of people to boast and brag of their moral superiority and intellectual greatness over those of another. Such a presumption could only be founded on ignorance and conceit, for the history of mankind wholly belies it. Under the circumstances, it is a matter of the deepest humiliations to us that the representative of our Sovereign in this country should have fallen into the inexcusable error of indulging in such a presumption, and, what is worse, of expressing it publicly in a spirit, tone and temper which cannot but be reprobated. That such an expression should have aroused the indignation of millions of His Majesty's subjects in all parts of the country is not at all unnatural under the circumstances.

The "Gujerati" remarks:—The meeting held at the Calcutta Town Hall to protest against the Convocation speech and the general policy of the administration of Lord Curzon was, according to independent and trustworthy accounts, a unique gathering of its kind. According to the "Englishman," hundreds of people went away disappointed, as they could not wedge themselves into the already overpacked Hall or even get standing room outside. From three to four thousand people were present and "these were representatives of Cosmopolitan Calcutta—merchants, lawyers, doctors, journalists, students, clerks, landlords, bankers, educationalists and others of nearly every creed in India," "Hindus, Mahomedans, Bhatias from Bombay, Madrasis from the remote Southern Presidency and Punjabis" and even a few Burmans were there. Not only was the attendance of an unprecedented character but, as the "Statesman" says, "in point of procedure, and perhaps also of behaviour, it had no parallel in India." Attempts have, no doubt been made by "truthful" correspondents to represent that the meeting was attended by school-boys and that landholders were conspicuous by their absence. But the above testimony is enough to show that the accounts given by these correspondents are anything but true or disinterested.

THE ORIGIN OF BRIDGE.

The eighth edition of "The Laws of Bridge," by Boaz, has just been published by Thomas de la Rue and Co. In this little book on the most fascinating of card games, the author gives an interesting account of the supposed origin of the game. "Bridge," he says, "though English by name, is not of English orgin; and its birthplace, so far as can at present be ascertain, Pronounced Britch, the game, however, appears to have been introduced about forty-five years ago into the clubs at Constantinople and since then little else has been played in the clubs of that city. Khedive, a game identical with that of Bridge, was played some thirty years ago in the French clubs on the Riviera, whither it is said to have been brought from Alexandria. It was afterwards introduced into Paris, and there it took the name of Bridge. In Paris it developed into its present form, and from thence it went to America, and lately arrived here early in 1894."

THE ROMANCE OF THE BERNADOTTES.

To the announcement of the betrothal of Princess Margaret of Connaught to the eldest son of the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway there belongs the strange and romantic story of the bridegroom's ancestry, a story which in its wonder and adventure justifies the maxim that life is more surprising than melodrama. For little more than a century ago, in the little town of Pau in the French department of the Pyrenees, there lived a lawyer of the name of Bernadotte. He had two sons, who like Esau and Jacob, got on together so badly that the younger, Jean Baptiste Jules, cut the family knot by running away from home at the age of sixteen and enlisting in the Royal Marines. That was in 1780 when France was still a kingdom, and ten years before the outburst of the Revolution.

The first military experiences of this young runaway, Jean Bernadotte, who was the dullard of his home, were not encouraging. He fell seriously ill, was pronounced dead by the doctors, and his body removed for dissection. While lying on the dissecting table, he recovered consciousness and showed that he was veritably alive.

Eight years' strict attention to his military duties raised Bernadotte from the ranks to the position of sergeant-major. Then came the French Revolution, sweeping away all social barriers and clearing the road to the highest offices for men of merit. Bernadotte showed himself one of these. In 1790 he was given his commission as lieutenant in an Anjou regiment. Within two months, his corps of wanderers and peasants was a model of discipline. At Spires he fought his first battle. There and in succeeding engagements he proved himself a born leader of men. Not once, but many times he rallied retreating regiments and instilled courage into flying soldiers. Riding among them, a tall figure of a man, his eyes flashing, and tossing his black hair like a lion's mane, Bernadotte's commanding presence and the thundering eloquence of his voice stayed the broken troops and led them to victory.

To such a man, honour was inevitable. After refusing the rank once, he became General of a Division in 1794. The next year, he led the First Army Corps over the Alps to support Napoleon's campaign in Italy. It was the first time the two men met. Napoleon showed no especial liking for Bernadotte; he recognised in him a man as strong as himself, but of scrupulous conscience. But Bernadotte, this General risen from the ranks, was too able a man to be disregarded. He was appointed Ambassador at Vienna, and during Napoleon's campaign in Egypt acted as Minister of War, meeting the incessant demand for stores and men.

Suddenly Bernadott was dismissed from office. Napoleon feared his opposition to the coup d'etat by which he made himself First Consul. "If Bernadotte addresses the troops I am lost," said Napoleon, but Bernadotte refrained. His talents were rewarded with the rank of Marshal, and Napoleon assumed the office of godfather to Bernadotte's first-born son, for whom he chose the name of Oscar. It was at this time that an old fortune-telling woman predicted Bernadotte's rise to a throne. It was certainly an era of amazing ebbs and flows of fortune. The lawyer's son, turned common soldier, had become a Marshal of France and wore the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. But that he should become a king was ludicrous.

Yet within a year or two, he had covered half the distance to a throne. His share in the victory of Austerlitz was rewarded with the title of Prince of Ponte Corvo. Then Napoleon, who disliked the man, sent him to govern Hanover and command the troops there and in Denmark as a means of getting rid of him. Bernadotte showed himself as wise a ruler as Austerlitz, Jena and many battles had proved him a masterly soldier. He was recognised, indeed, as one of the ablest men of the day when men were great and many.

The regal difficulty in Sweden proclaimed this fact. Charles XIII., King of Sweden was childless; with him would end the Royal House. It was urged that a successor should be selected from the great men of Europe, and by election Bernadotte was appointed Crown Prince and heir to the throne of Sweden. At first, however, Napoleon opposed this crowning of his marshal. The Emperor's hostility was pierced by Bernadotte's superb sarcasm: "What," said he to Napoleon," would you make me greater than yourself by making me refuse a crown?" Napoleon capitulated. "Go," he said, "our destinies must be accomplished."

And to Sweden went Bernadotte as Crown Prince in 1810. Of Huguenot ancestry he readily embraced the Protestant religion, and assumed the name of Charles John. Renouncing his French nativity, he became a true Swede as he stood the future King of Sweden. In 1811 Charles XIII. fell ill, so that Bernadotte, or the Crown Prince Charles, as he should now be called, became Regent. In the service of his adopted kingdom, he did not shrink from opposing his old Sovereign. When Napoleon laid an embargo on all British trade Bernadotte refused to recognise the blockade as contrary to Swedish interests, and war with France followed.

In the European alliance which led to Napoleon's downfall at Leipzig, Bernadotte played a true Swede's part. But in the subsequent invasion of France, which led to Napoleon's abdication and flight to Elba, it is to Bernadotte's honour that he would not invade nor harry his fatherland. At this time, it was well to the possibility of things, that Bernadotte would become King of France, but content with his reversion to the Swedish throne, he did not push his claims. In reward, however, for Sweden's share in the subjugation of Napoleon, Norway was added to Sweden.

After seven years' government as Regent, Bernadotte succeeded to the throne of Sweden and Norway on the death of Charles XIII. in 1818. Born a mere country lawyer's son, and thirty years before only Sergeant-Major Bernadotte of the French Royal Marines, he now stood forth as Charles John, King of Norway and Sweden, with his son Oscar as Crown Prince. It is one of the greatest romances of history; no fiction affords so great a transformation as this of fact and actual life. His own courage, ability, and indomitable will made him King.

A wise King was he. After the sun of his native France, the northern climate tried him sorely. He was alone among strangers, whose language he could scarcely speak, but whose love and devotion he won by his equity and government. In the promotion of education, agriculture, manufactures and commerce, he accomplished much before his death in 1844, aged seventy-nine. Of this Bernadotte, the humble attorney's son, who rose to the throne of Norway and Sweden, the present King Oscar is the grandson, and it is in turn, his grandson Prince Oscar who now wins Princess Margaret of the Royal House of Britain and historic Guelph lineage as his bride.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

The days of good investment, says the "Tatler," are gone by. The discovery of America, according to documents found in the archives of Genoa, cost a little more than £1,400. The fleet of Columbus was of the value of about £360, while the salary of the admiral amounted to £30 a year. The two captains who accompanied the expedition received a salary of £40 and the members of the crew were paid at the rate of 10s. a month each. Columbus evidently got nothing for his share of the job.

A correspondent of the "Spectator" mentions the curious fact that persons born in the island of Ascension are reckoned as having been born at sea, and therefore belong to the parish of Wapping.

The London parks would look very much prettier (says the "County Gentleman") and be far more interesting to tens of thousandi of Londoners, if they contained a few pretty cattle, while Kensington Gardens would be greatly improved by a small herd of fallow deer. In Kensington Gardens, and sometimes in Hyde Park, sheep are kept in the spring. But their wool grows very black and sooty, whereas it is almost impossible for a cow's coat to grow dirty, so carefully do these animals lick and wash their own and each other's hair.

The relatives of a man in the Hawarden Union, who had been in receipt of out-relief, obtained £10 from his club, out of which £9 18s. 0d. was paid for his funeral, including £4 10s. for the coffin.

A book just published by Longmans gives an entertaining account of the Carolean beauty whom in her counterfeit presentment as Britannia children call "the lady on the penny." Readers of this book are told that a noble lord was present upon an occasion when Charles II. and his brother discussed the question as to what constituted perfection in the female leg and foot, and Charles II. asserted that no one in this matter rivalled. Miss Stewart, a point upon which modern readers can decided, they are told. by examining the thinly-drape Britannia on a penny, Miss Stewart having supplied the model for that figure.

A little dog has been introduced into the House of Commons lobby which, according to the London correspondent of the "Birmingham Gazette and Express," costs the owner—of course a lady—£120 a year for food, clothing, and attendance when abroad. It is expensively dressed in a coat with real astrakhan collar, black silk hat, and French morocco boots with high heels. In the breast pocket of its coat is an embroidered handkerchief. It has several changes of clothes, with evening dress for dinner, and its attendants are a girl and a page boy in buttons.

Attending the Parish Church Sunday school at Crowhurst is a widow named Mrs. White; she was born in 1828, and is, at the present moment, upon the register as a scholar.

Many strange things pass through the Lobby Post Office, says the London correspondent of the "Sheffield Independent." Game is a favourite dish, On St. David's Day, and again on St. Patrick's Day, cases of leeks and boxes of shamrock come along. Sometimes it is a box with a tin rattle within to suggest an infernal machine. Someone once sent a mighty shillalah to Mr. Patrick McHugh, the most frequently imprisoned member of the House, with the donor's best wishes for the death of the Chief Secretary. It resembled a giant's club of the Christmas pictorial fancy; and as Mr. McHugh would not own it, the thing was eventually forwarded to the Board of Trade Museum. One day a certain eminent politician who had recanted his early political faith received a casket of alluring appearance which, when opened, was found to contain a dead rat.

A motor-omnibus has been timed to run from Piccadilly circus to Kensington Church, a distance of over 2 miles 1,000 yards, in thirteen minutes. This shows a speed, inclusive of stops, of over 12 miles an hour, and means a running speed of considerably over 14 miles for parts of the journey, a rate which was attended with perfect safety, and to the great convenience of the public. Now, the running speed on the London County Council Tramways must not exceed 10 miles, except for a short stretch near Clapham Common, and is limited to 8, 6, and 4 miles at other places. Similar limits rule with regard to the London United Tramways, nine of which are within four miles from Charing-cross. The result of this (says Engineering) is that public service cars, other than tramway cars, can do a high speed, even in central streets, while the latter cars in the suburbs are only allowed to run at a low speed.

"A few days ago," says a Leeds doctor, "I stepped out a length of 100 yards on the Otley-road, near Lawnswood Cemetery, and in that distance counted 173 expectorations, several of which, I should say, contained the tubercle germ. A funeral passed, and I watched twenty-six ladies trail their skirts over my arbitrary track. A second inspection showed the majority of these bioches to have been swept away. Into how many homes did those twenty-six skirts go?"

The "Musical Monthly" recalls an incident in the history of the Halle choir, under the regime of Dr. Cowen, when an Irish ballad, set to music by Stanford, was adopted as the instance of the frailes of the chorus. The affair had its humorous side: for objection had been taken to certain expression in the poem, which were more apposite to the spirit of the subject than appropriate in the mouth of delicately nurtured 'young persons.' The authorities, of course, took the hint, and these season's programme underwent the necessary modification.

A good story of Wordsworth is told in "Temple Bar." A worthy Cumberland statesman had walked many miles to hear the Poet Laureate address a meeting but, left immediately he discovered that high-sounding personage was Nobbut old Wadsworth o' Rydal after aw!

Inside the outer door of the chamber of the House of Commons is an inner glass swing door, and by it a little inscription says. By way of special privilege you may take a lady to this little cage, help her to stand up on it, and then show her through the glass darkly the House at near quarters. Which is Mr. Balfour? she asks at once. As a rule the Prime Minister is in his room with that wonderful man Mr. Jack Sondars. But if by any rare chance he should be on the Treasury Bench, you say, There he is!" Whereat the answer usually is, I can see nothing but a pair of boots! Exactly! The Prime Minister is emphatically a lounger.

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WRITERS AND READERS.

Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., is shortly to commence writing his autobiography. Arrangements have been made for publication, but the volume will not be ready this year.

Mr. Heinemann has in preparation a posthumous volume of poetry by the late "Laurence Hope," author of The Garden of Kama.

Mr A C Fifield has in the press for publication shortly a new book by Mr. Edward Carpenter, entitled Prisons, Police, and Punishment: an Enquiry into the Causes and Treatment of Crime and Criminals.

The reader who enjoyed Mr. Tuckwell's Reminiscences of Oxford, will welcome the announcement by Messrs. Cassell of a new volume of reminiscences from the same hand, to be entitled Reminiscences of a Radical Parson.

Imperialism is the title of a new work by Dr. Emil Reich, which Messrs. Hutchinson and Co., are bringing out immediately. It is a study of the penalties of Imperialism generally, and British Imperialism in particular, and it includes a discussion of Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy.

Mr. F. M. Nichols is engaged upon a third volume of The Epistles of Erasmus, which is to be published by Messrs. Longman. The volume last issued concludes with a letter of 1517. The new instalment will complete the correspondence or that date, and so include all the letters of the 51st year of Erasmus with some 60 more belonging to the following month.

Messrs. Rivington announce for early publication a work entitled The Church of the Fathers, being an outline of the history of the Church from A. D. 98 to A.d. 451, by the Rev. Leighton Pullan, M. A. This forms a volume of a new serie Messrs. Rivington are issuing under the title of The Church Universal: Brief Histories of her Continuous Life, edited by the Rev. W. H. Hutton, B. D.

Messrs. Hutchinson and Co have in the press, a book of travel pictures in two volumes, entitled Letters from Catalonia and other Parts of Spain. Mr. Rowland Thirlmere, author of Idylls of Spain, is responsible for the text; and the illustrations, which are in colour, half-tone and line, are from original paintings and drawings by among other English artists, Mr. Seymour Lucas, R A, Mr Frank Brangwyn, Mr George Haite, Mr Trevor Haddon, Mr T R Macquoid Mr Tom Browne, and Mr Fowerraker. In addition there are several reproductions from the works of well-known Spanish artists, and also from photographs.

The Lord Mayor on Feb. 28 presided at a meeting held at the Mansion House, and influentially attended, in support of the projected World's Memorial to Shakespeare in London. Professor Gollancz, the honorary secretary, explained the objects of the meeting, and speeches in support of the movement were made by Dr. F. J. Furnivall, Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins Mr. Beerbohm Tree, Mr. Walter Crane, Lord Avebury, and Mr. Bram Stoker, on behalf of Sir Henry Irving. Lord Reay, in moving a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor anticipated that the movement would take on a national and international importance. Mr. Sidney Lee, in seconding the motion, also expressed his sympathy with the proposal.

On the subject of the proposed memorial, a letter appears in the "Times." It is signed by J. M. Barrie, Professor A. C. Bradley, Mr. W. S. Gilbert, Mr. Edmund Gosse, Mr. Maurice Hewlett, Lord Lytton, Professor Gilbert Murray, Lord Onslow, Mr. Pinero, Lord Carlisle, Sir Frederick Pollock, Mr. A. B. Walkley, and Mr. Aldis Wright. It expresses a decided hope that the scheme of the committee at the Mansion House may not be started without a great deal of careful consideration. In our opinion, the particular kind of memorial proposed is unnecessary, and therefore—when so many objects of public beneficence are neglected—is inopportune. Such a Shakespeare house as is proposed, consisting of museum, library, and lecture-hall, would be superfluous, and even embarrassing. All the authentic and interesting relics of Shakespeare, together with many others which are neither interesting nor authentic, are already assembled at Stratford-Avon. Any museum which could be formed in London would be a rubbish heap of trivialities. Any Shakespeare library would be hopelessly inferior, whatever sum of money were squandered upon it, to the collection in the British Museum. It is difficult to conceive of anything more superfluous than a Shakespeare lecture hall, as accomodation exists on every hand for all the lecturing that can reasonably be desired, and for much that is of doubtful utility.

A charming book, one which no lover of children should miss, is "The Twentieth Century Child" by Mr. Edward H Cooper, who recently acquired a notoriety not at all to his liking through his strictures on Drury Lane pantomime. Mr. Cooper's work deals among other topics, with prayers, Lessons, Punishment, and Play, and it can safely be said that there is no phase of child-life or child-character he touches which he does not touch with humour, insight, and a great but well balanced love of his little subjects. Many are the delightful stories Mr. Cooper tells of children, and they are all of them true. For as he remarks with characteristic self-depreciation, I hate taking any trouble, and it is so much easier to tell real child stories than to make them up. The last chapter is devoted to Stories told by Children. They are four in number are told by the ten year-old Lady Beaumont: her younger sister, the Hon. Ivy Stapleton; Miss M. Lumley, grand-daughter of Mrs. John Wood; and Miss Phyllis Terry, the eleven-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Terry, and they are all original as one writer describes her own effort. From the opening chapter of Miss Phyllis Tarry's Trixie, which has a moral and a terrific combat with watergugs, I take the following delightful admission: But I must start with my story as I myself am getting awfully sick of the introduction. Oh, that a similar nausea would afflict some writers one could name!

Mr. Cooper, who is the eldest son of the late Mr. S. Herbert Cooper, New Park, Trentham, Staffordshire, began and ended his schooldays at a preparatory school at Hoddesdon, which can boast of such an old boy as Mr Balfour. In due course Mr. Cooper would have gone to a public school, but ill-health laid him low, and one has him next at University College, Oxford, where, again according to himself, he averaged twenty minutes' reading a week. Nevertheless, he took his B. A. Then he mixed in politics, and became in turn Secretary to the Suffolk L. U. Association and the Ulster Convention League.

"Geoffrey Hamilton" was Mr. Cooper's first book—I have forgotten to mention that he took to writing as the only possible profession for a man of his once more I quote him, "unparalleled slackness." His second work, that vivid picture of racing life, "Mr. Blake of Newmarket"—racing and children's parties are Mr. Cooper's chief recreation—brought him into prominence, and curious to say, started him on his successful career as a children's novelist. "Mr. Blake" drew a letter of warm praise from Lord Rosebery, who commented particularly on the excellence of a child-character in the story. This induced Mr. Cooper to try his hand at children's stories, and with "Wyemarke and the Sea Fairies" and its successors he found a wide and evergrowing popularity.

The death is announced of Mrs. Charles Bray, the friend of George Eliot. It was the Hennels and Brays who gave Miss Evans as a girl her first taste of common intellectual interests and advanced views. Mr. Bray was responsible for inducing George Eliot to give up her church-going; also to have her head shaved for the taking of a phrenological cast. It is a gentle nemesis that the Brays and Hennels should depend upon George Eliot's fame for their own chance of the world's recollection; for undoubtedly in the early friendship, the intellectual condescension was on their side. Here is an entry from George Eliot's diary (June 20, 1889) "We went to the Crystal Palace to hear 'The Messiah' and dined afterwards with the Brays and Sarah Hennel. I told them that I was the author of 'Adam Bede' and 'Clerical Scenes,' and they seemed overwhelmed with surprise. This experience has enlightened me as to the ignorance in which we all live of each other."

Mr. James Douglas's forthcoming book on "The Man in the Pulpit" is to contain impressionist portraits of preachers ranging from the late Dr. Temple to the living Dr. Torrey. It is announced by its publishers, Messrs. Methuen, as "an audacious experiment in literary caricature"! Some candid critics evidently feel inclined to apply a similar description to his last book upon Mr. Watts-Dunton. One wonders what the preachers feel about this coming book. I have read in a morning paper that when "Max" had an exhibition of his caricatures every body promptly bought his own caricature on condition that he might remove it from the exhibition. This would appear to approach delicately near to blackmail by caricature. An ingenious Dublin man lately had the ingenious idea of blackmailing by biography. He wrote to a certain dignitary of the English Church that he was about to publish the dignitary's life, but that on receipt of £100, he would hold his hand. Happily the dignitary was Irish, too, and prosecuted this too ingenious biographer to conviction.

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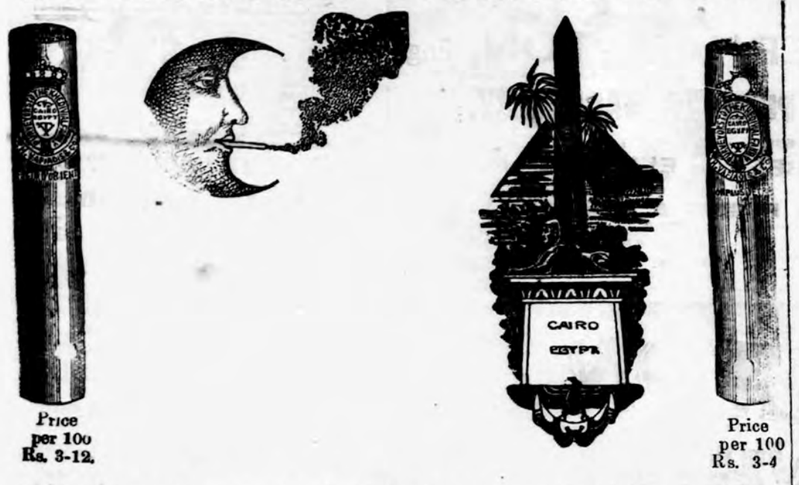

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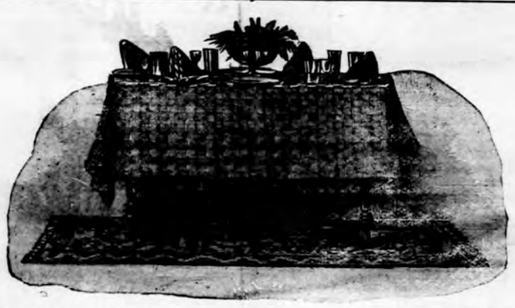

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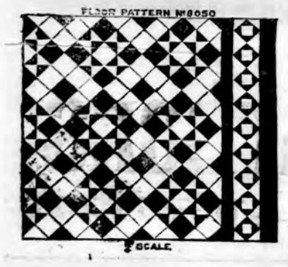

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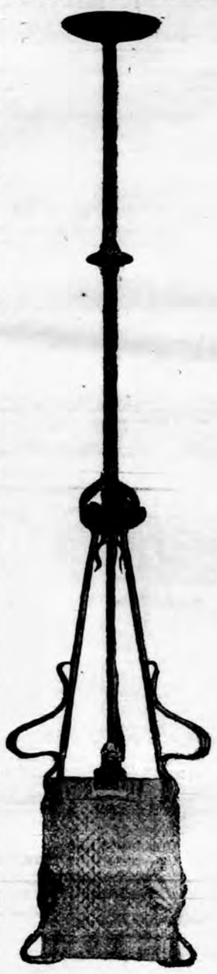

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